

אני יודע מה עשית בפענוח האחרון: התקפות ערוצי צד על מחשבים אישיים

I Know What You Did Last Decryption: Side Channel Attacks on PCs

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Tel Aviv University

Adi Shamir

Weizmann Institute of Science

Eran Tromer

Tel Aviv University



Technion
Israel Institute of Technology

WEIZMANN
INSTITUTE
OF SCIENCE



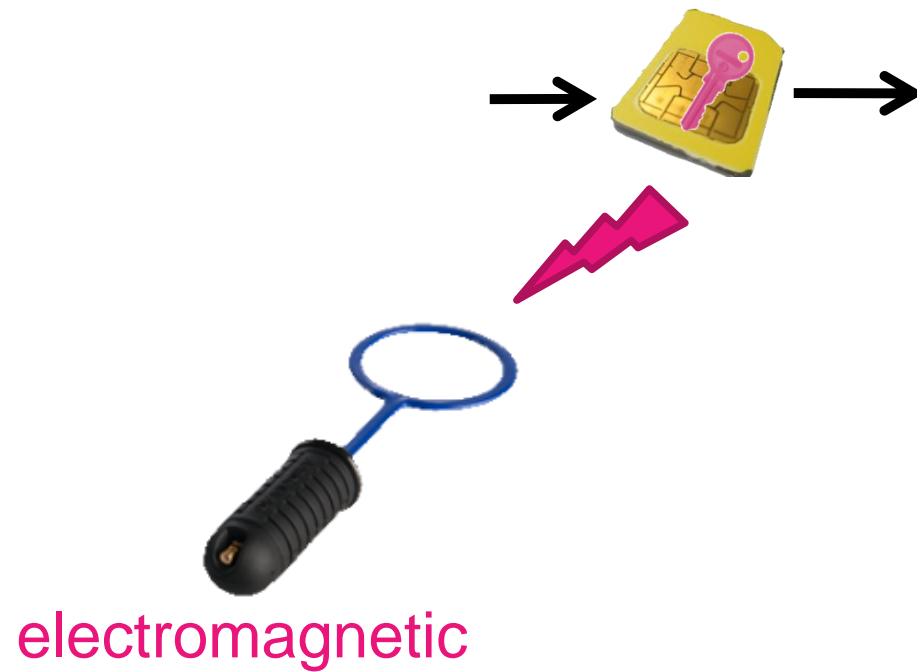
Side channel attacks



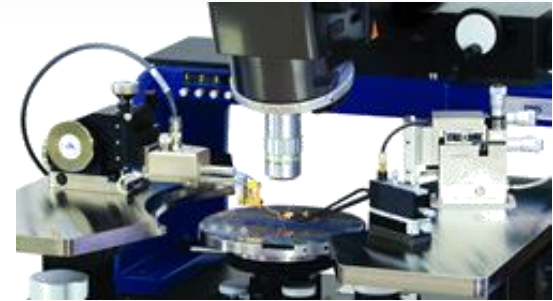
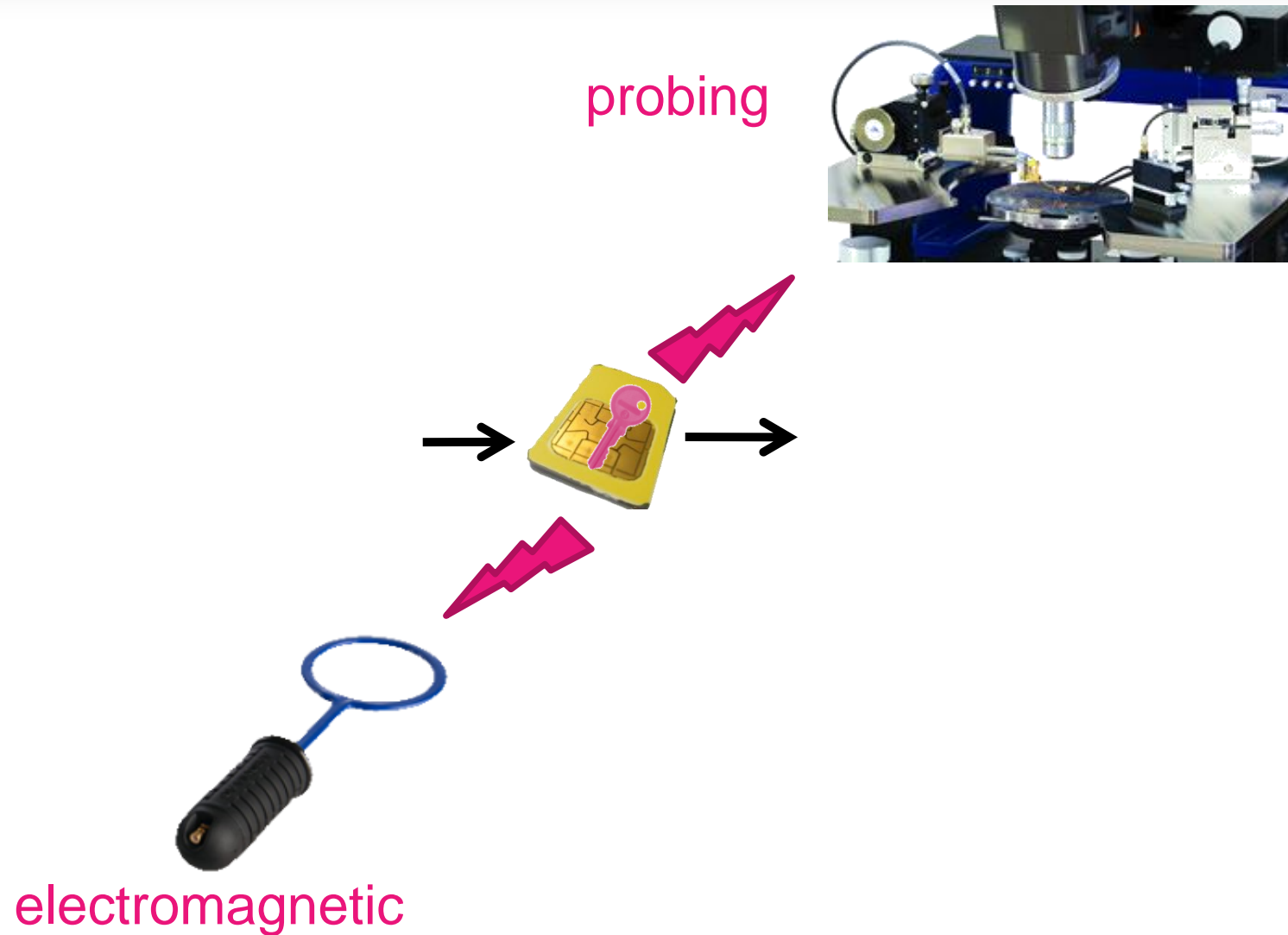
Side channel attacks



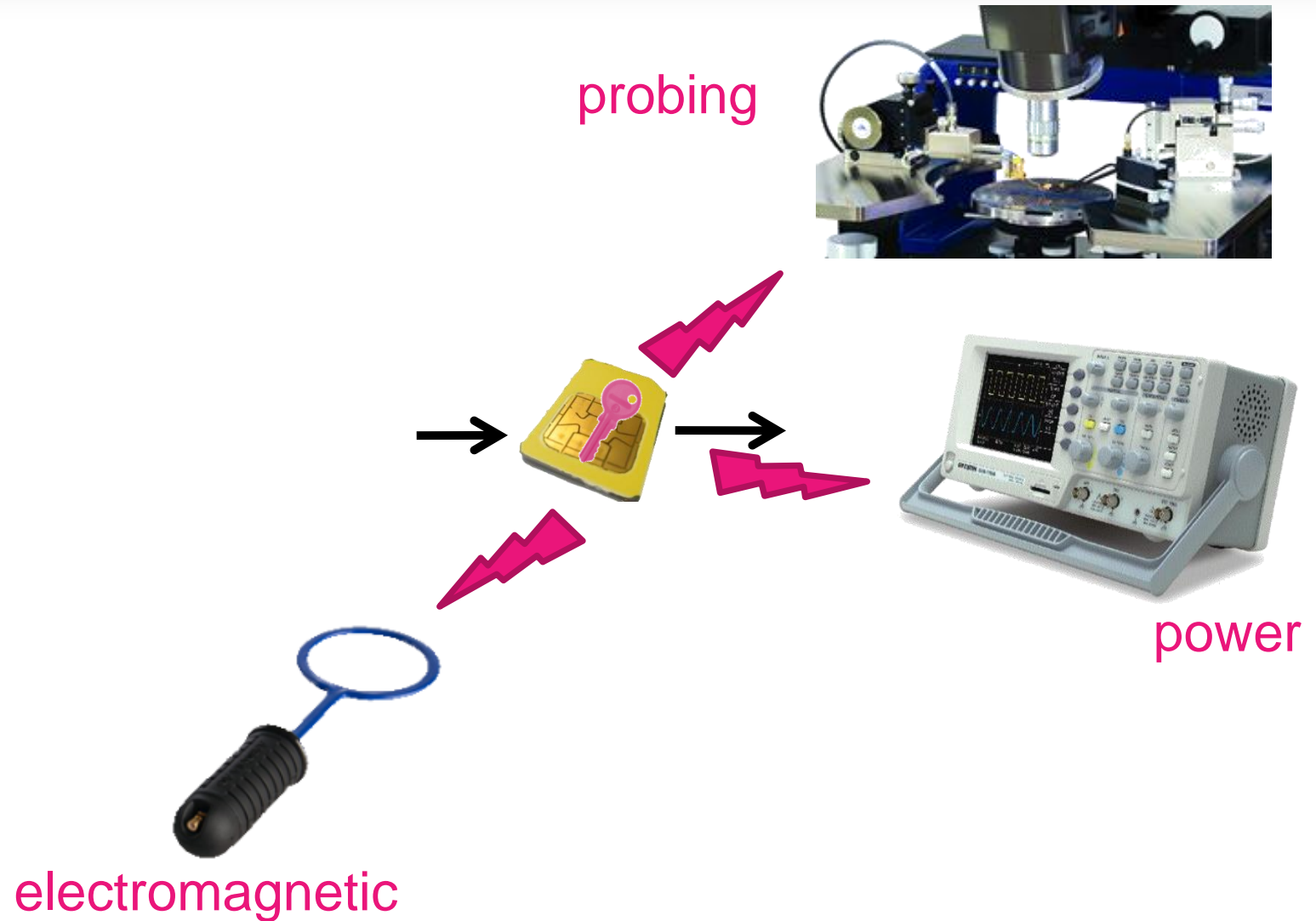
Side channel attacks



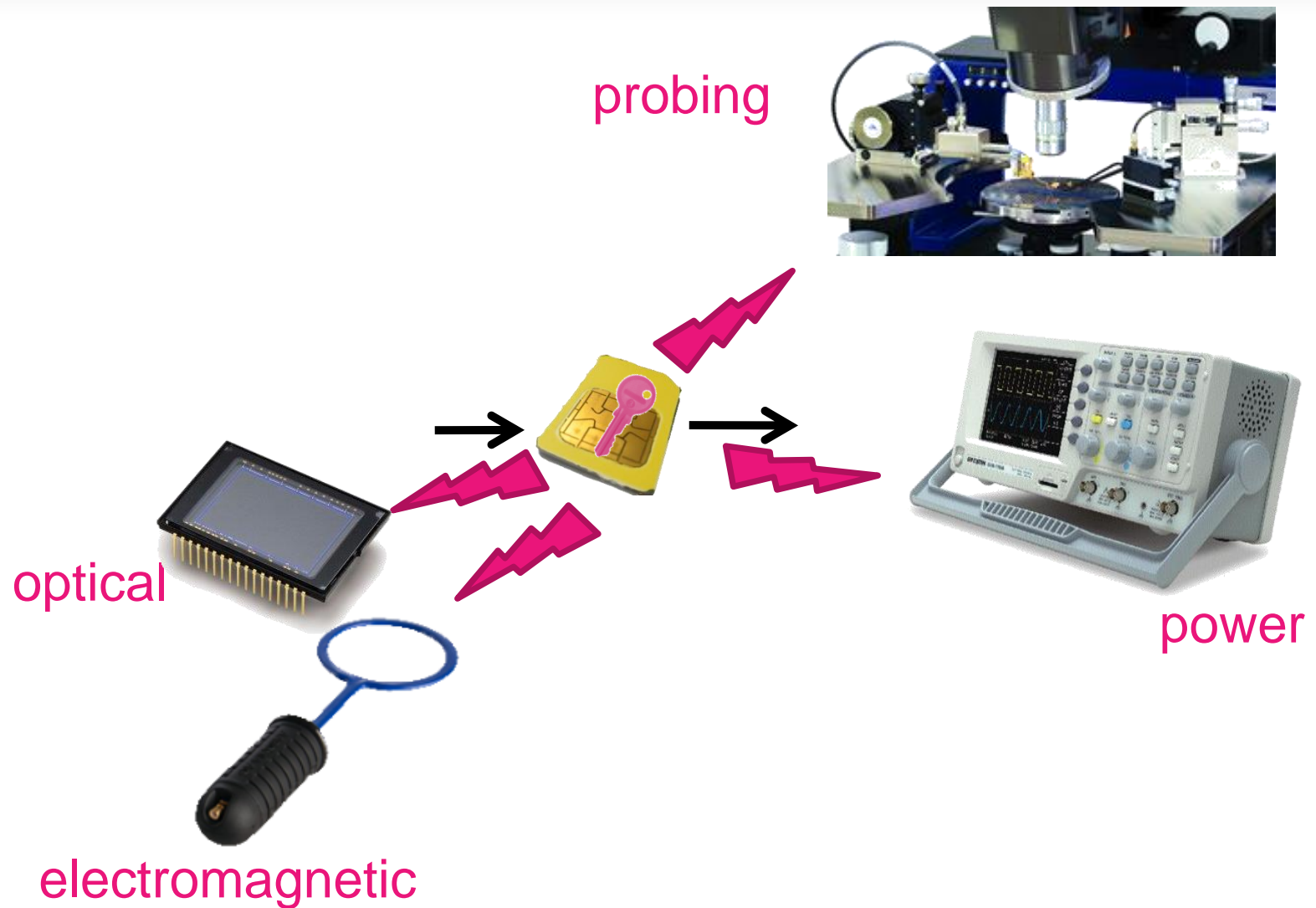
Side channel attacks



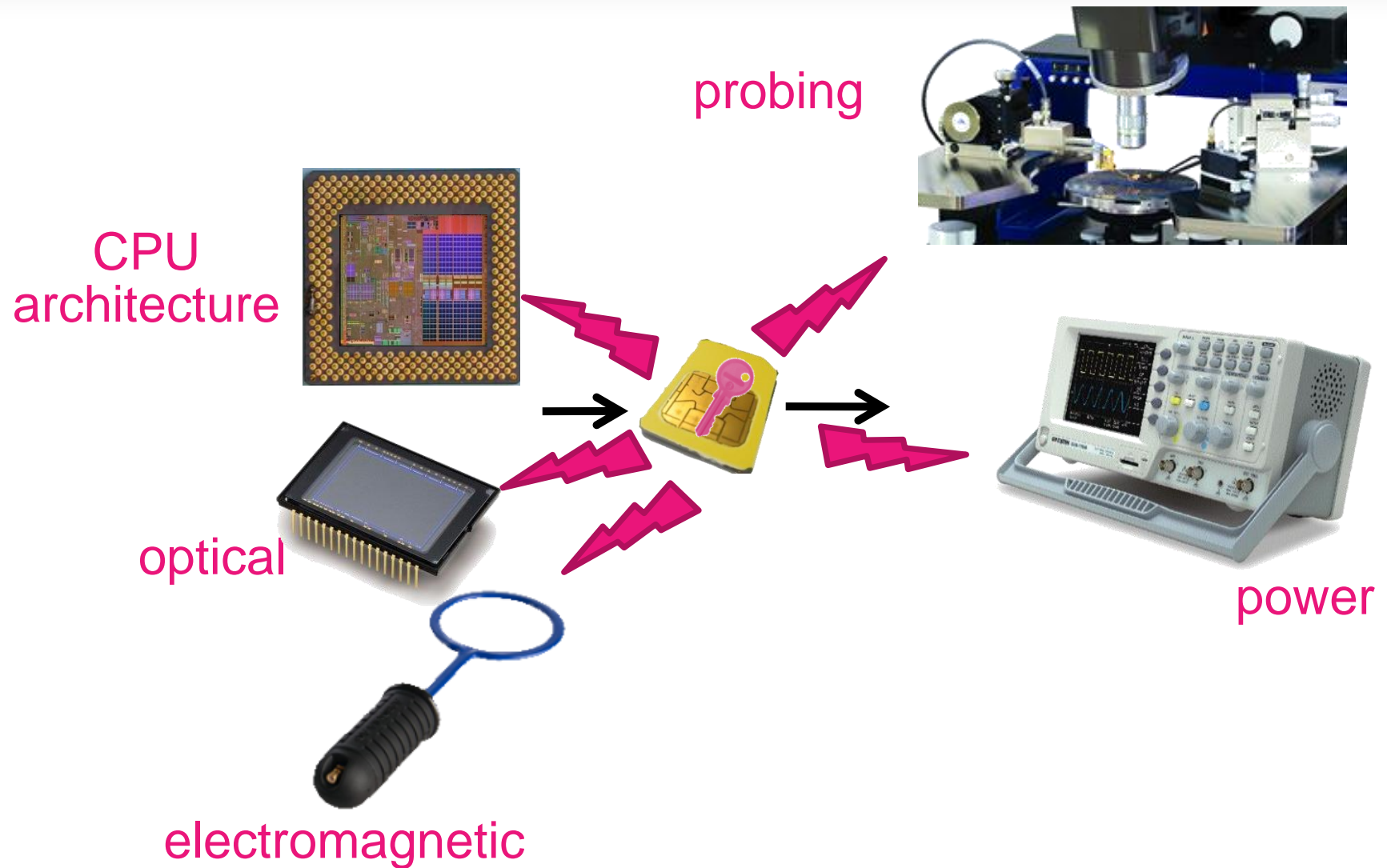
Side channel attacks



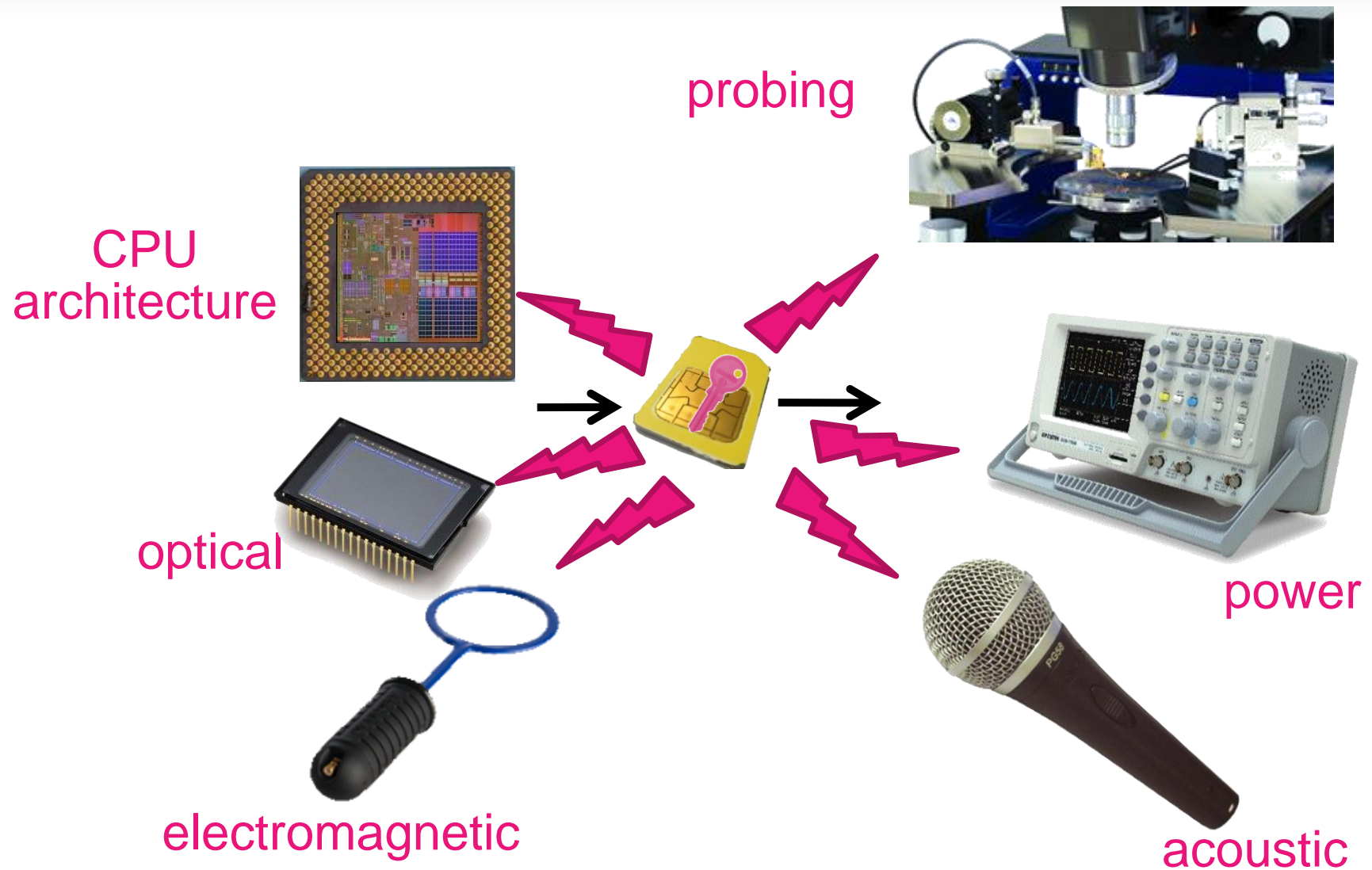
Side channel attacks



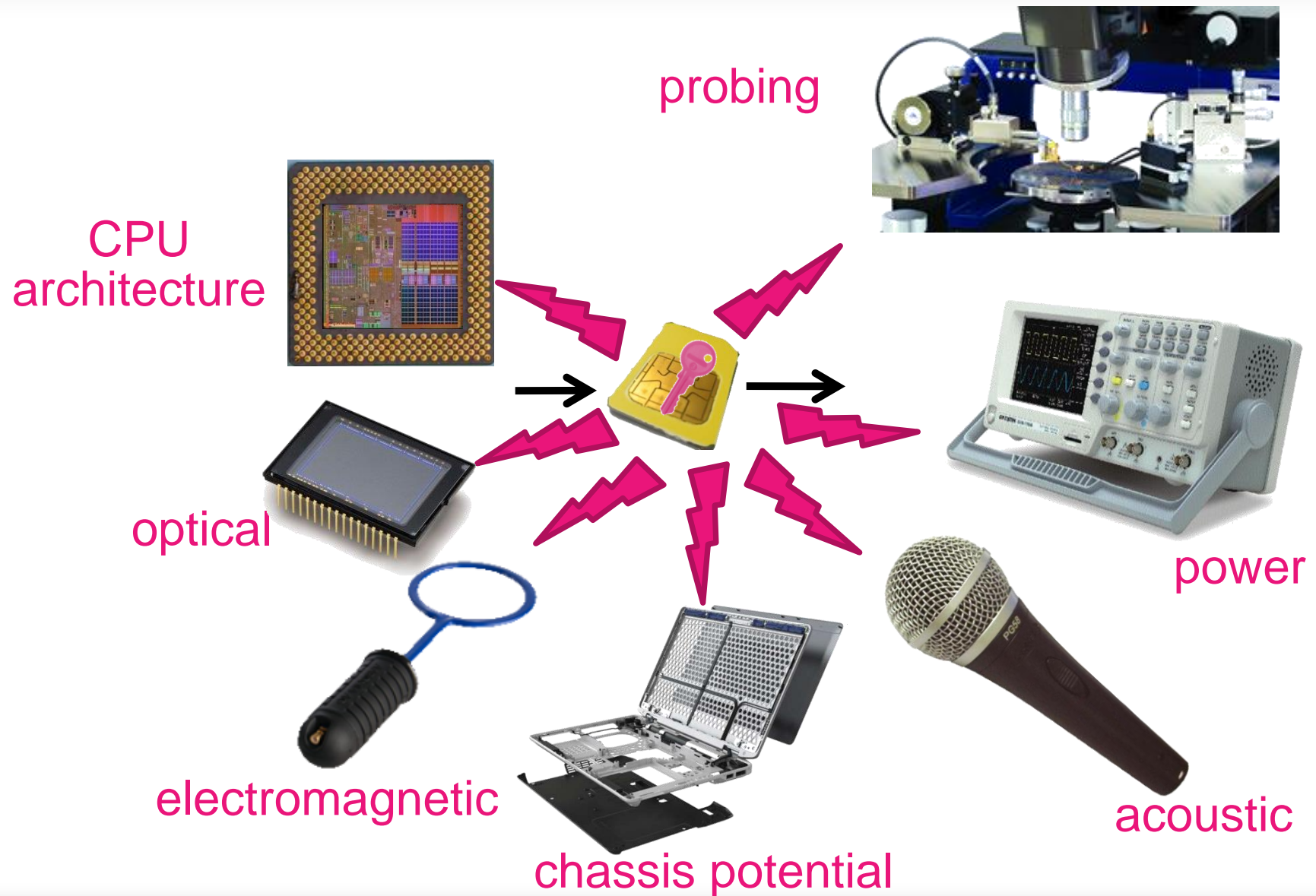
Side channel attacks



Side channel attacks



Side channel attacks



Side channel attack example



Side channel attack example



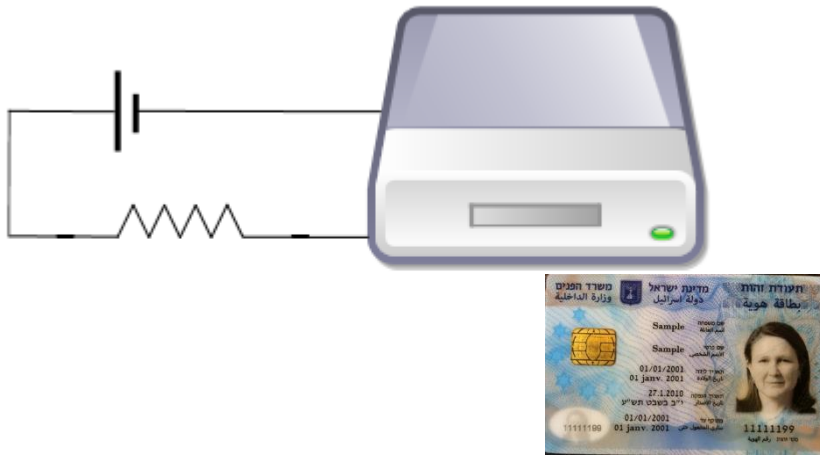
100MHz

Side channel attack example



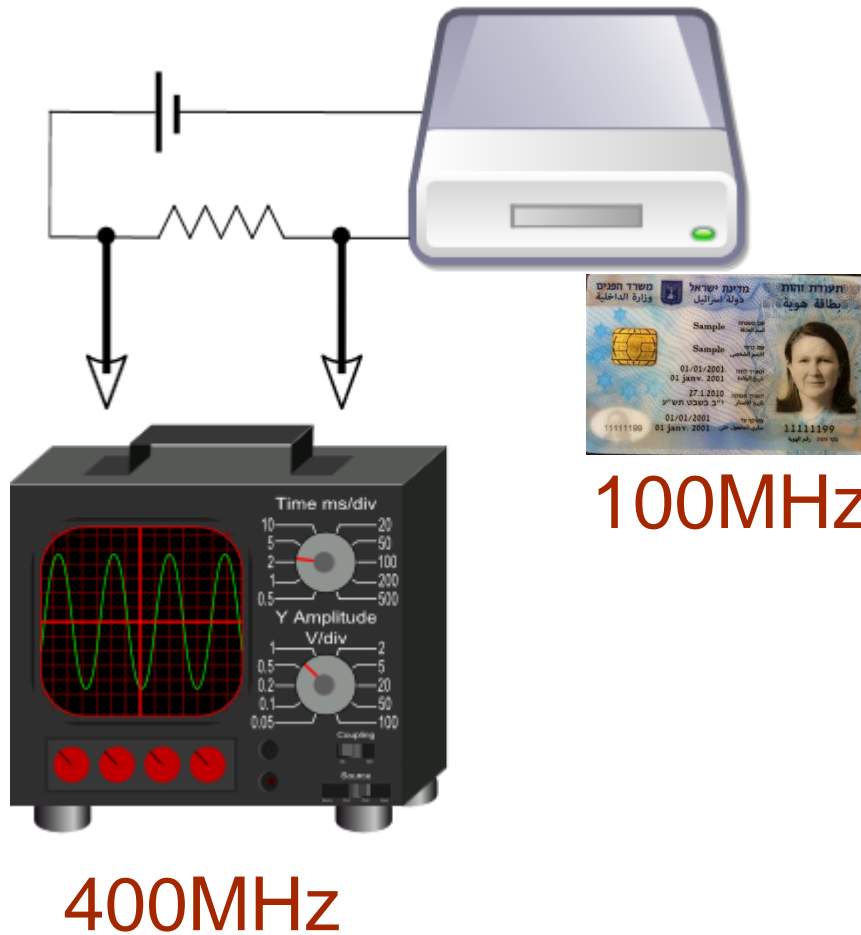
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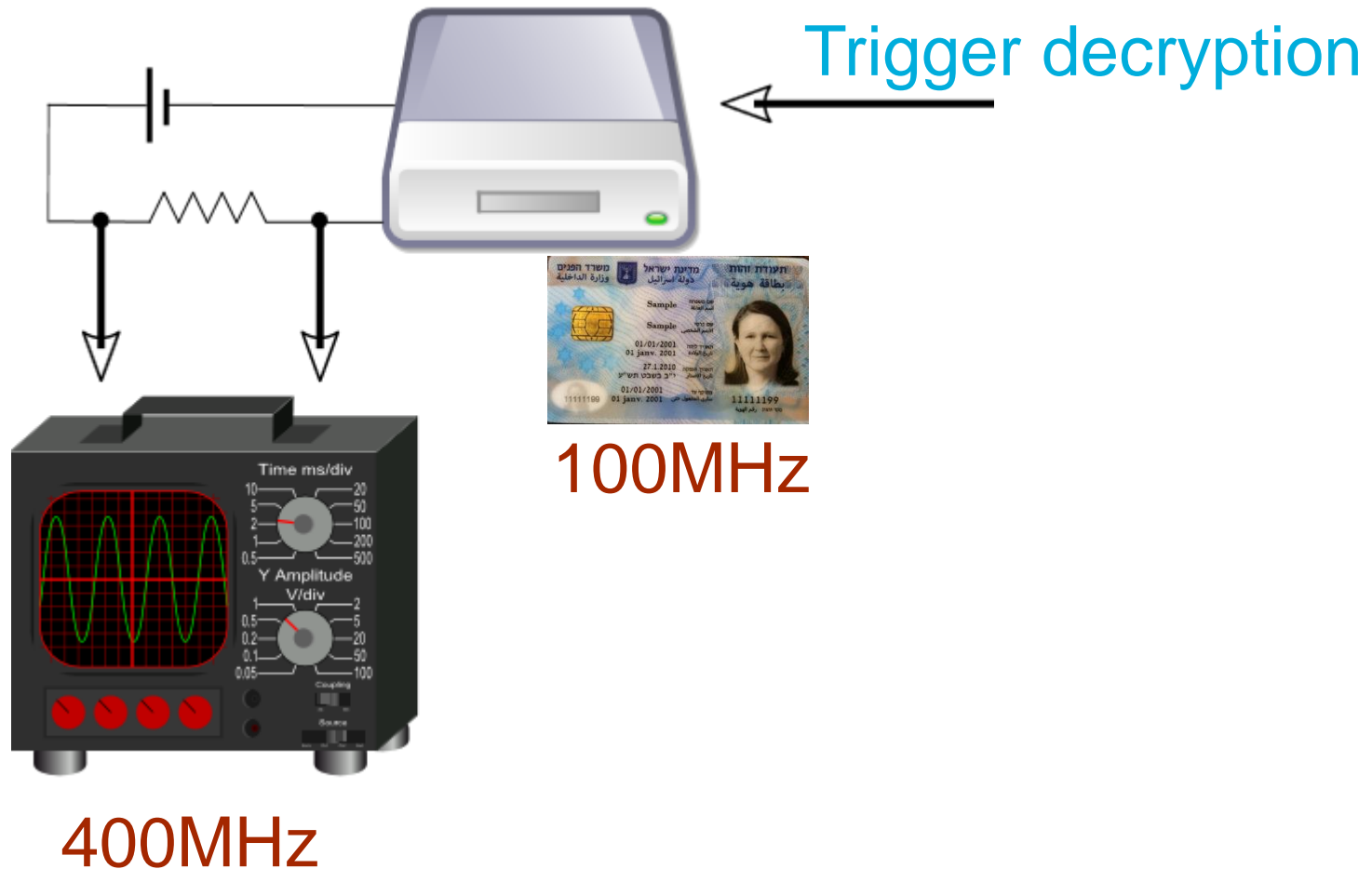


100MHz

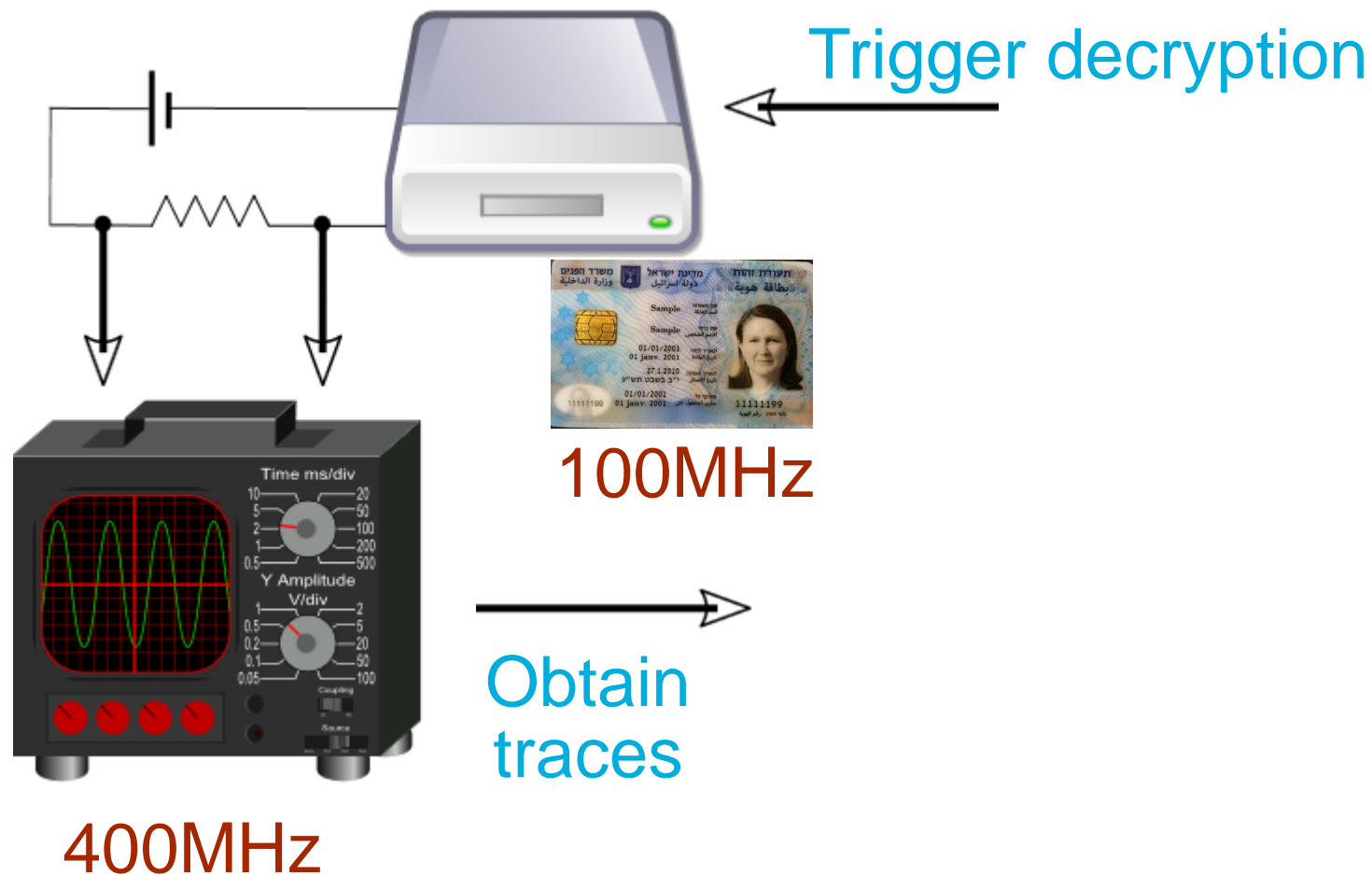
Side channel attack example



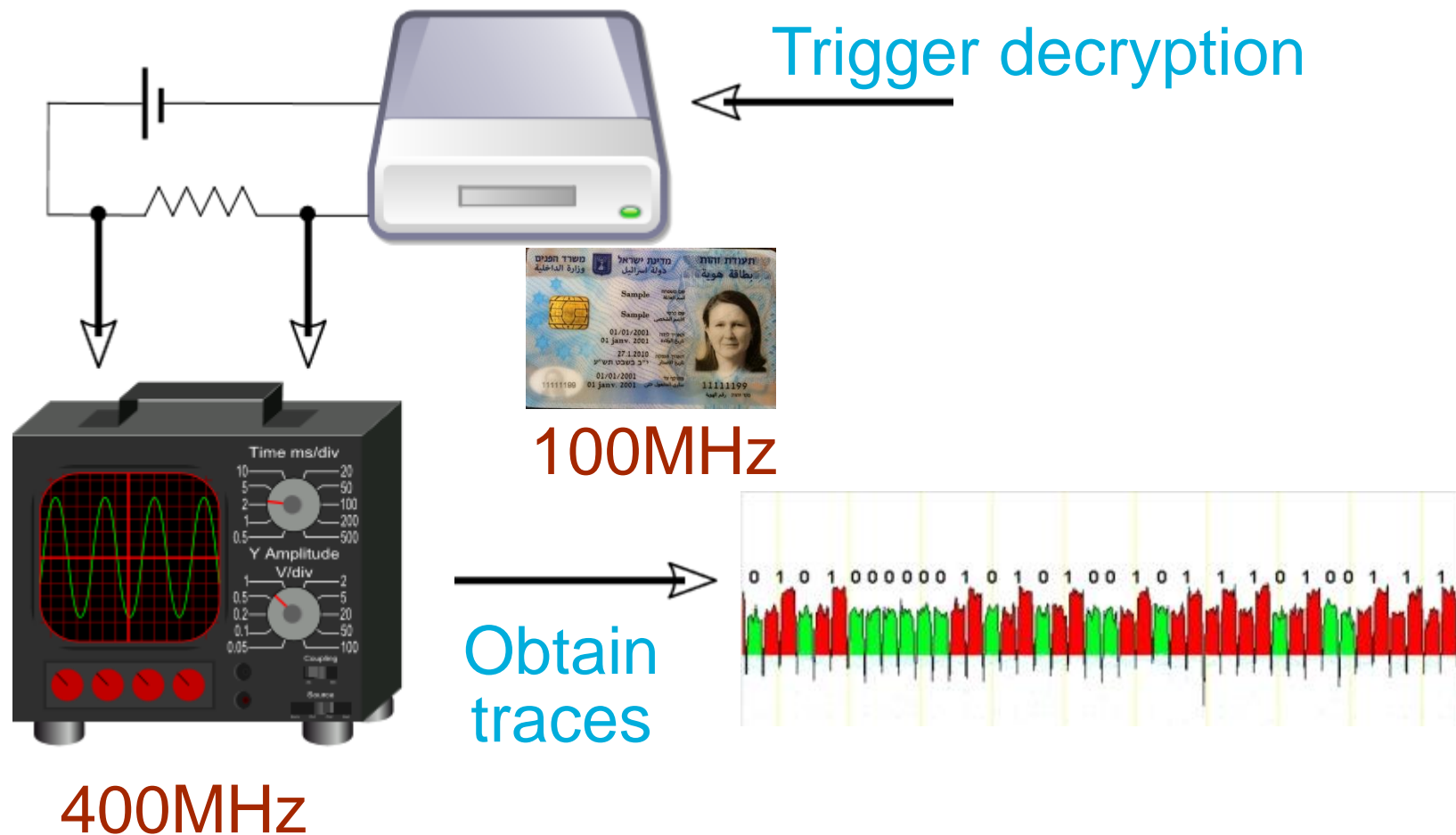
Side channel attack example



Side channel attack example



Side channel attack example



Traditional side channel attacks methodology

1. Grab/borrow/steal device



Traditional side channel attacks methodology

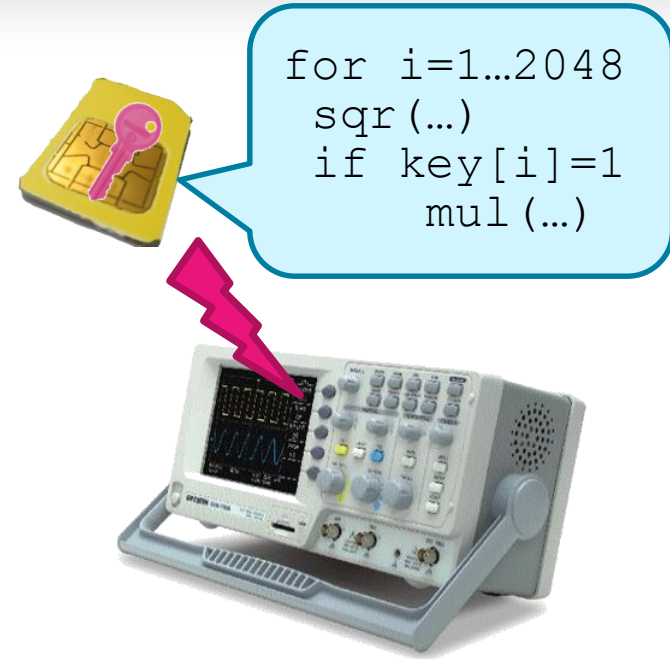
1. Grab/borrow/steal device
2. Find key-dependent instruction



```
for i=1...2048  
  sqr(...)  
  if key[i]=1  
    mul(...)
```

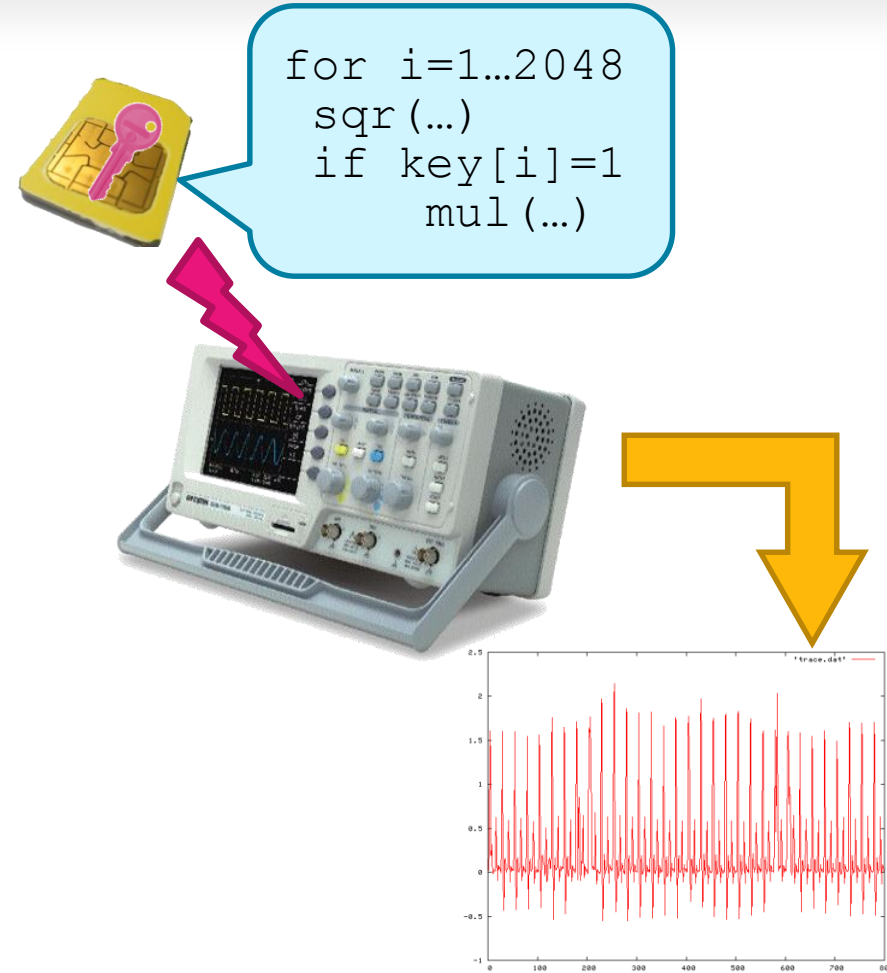
Traditional side channel attacks methodology

1. Grab/borrow/steal device
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3. Record emanations using high-bandwidth equipment (> clock rate , PC: >2GHz)



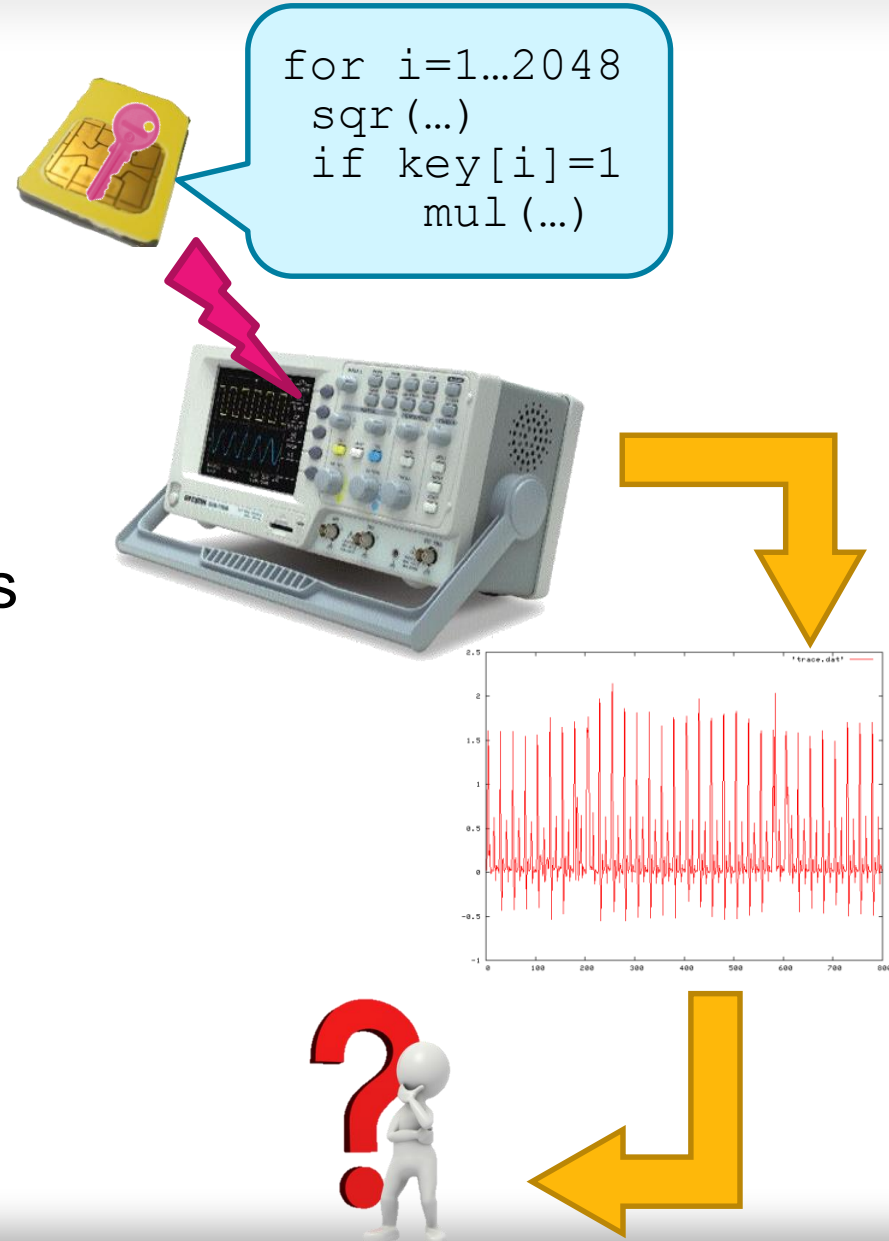
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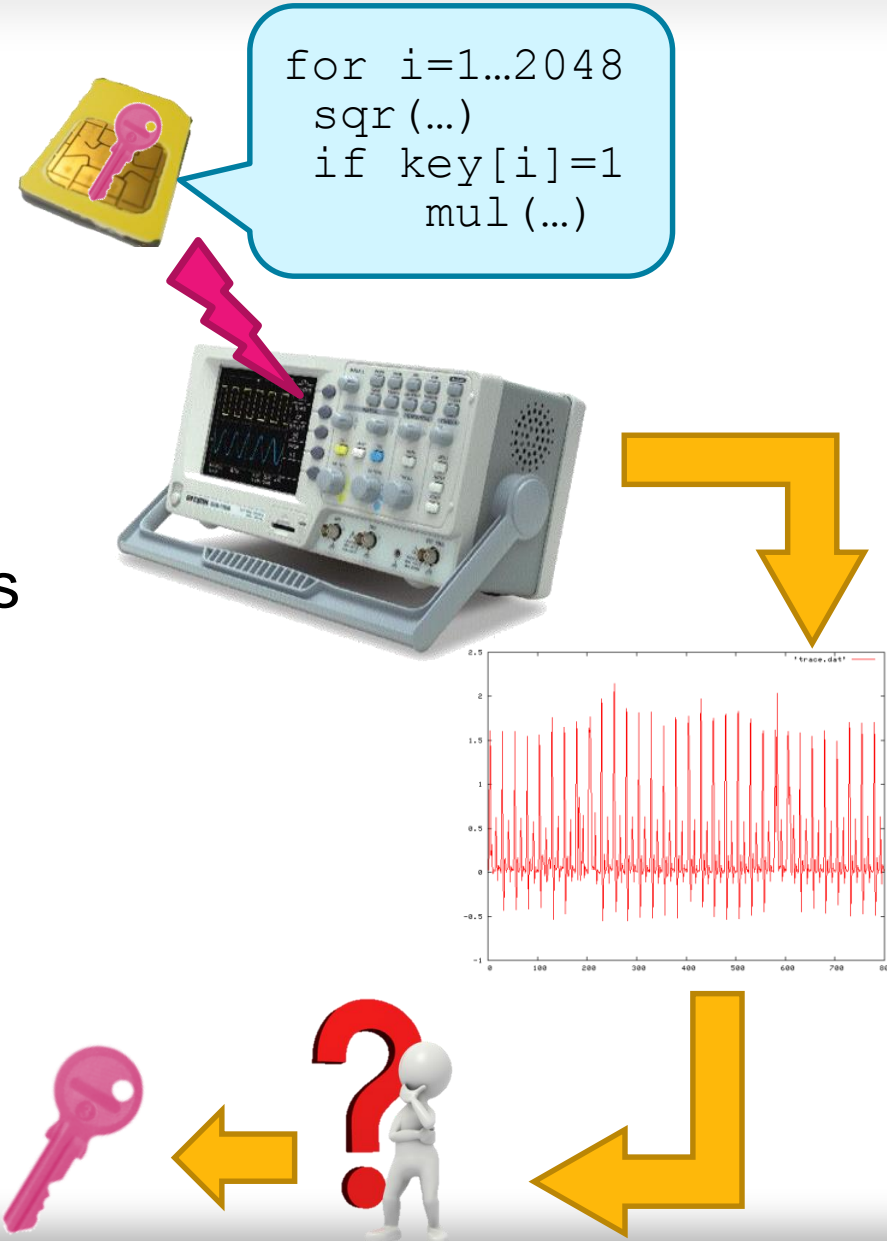
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5. Signal and cryptanalytic analysis



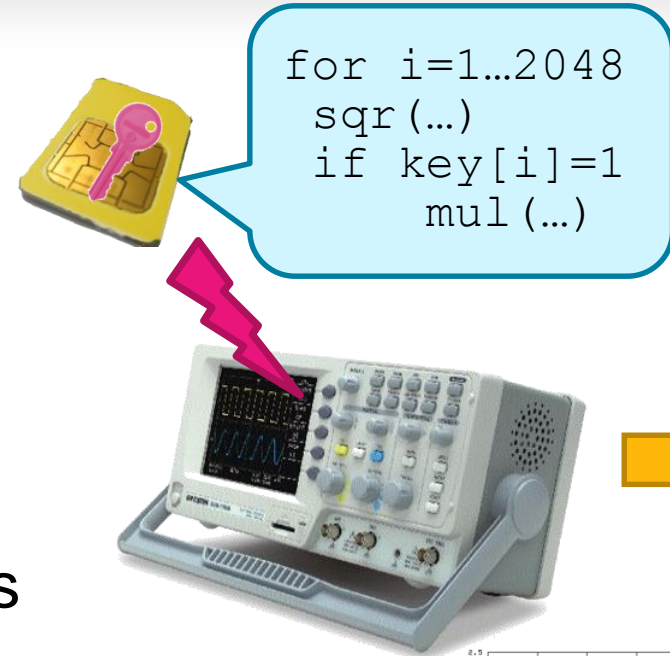
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6. Recover key

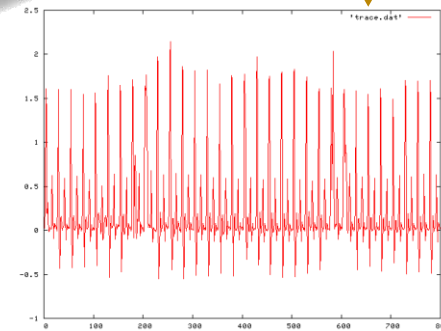


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Hard for PCs



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Not handed out



VS.



Hard for PCs



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Hard for PCs



Not handed out



vs.



Measuring a 2GHz PC requires expansive and bulky equipment (compared to a 100 MHz smart card)



100,000\$

vs.



1,000\$

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Not handed out



vs.



Complex electronics running complicated software (in parallel)



vs.



Measuring a 2GHz PC requires expansive and bulky equipment (compared to a 100 MHz smart card)



vs.



1,000\$

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New channel:
chassis potential

Ground-potential analysis

- **Attenuating EMI emanations**

“Unwanted currents or electromagnetic fields?

Dump them to the circuit ground!”

(Bypass capacitors, RF shields, ...)



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Computation

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Computation

affects

currents and EM fields

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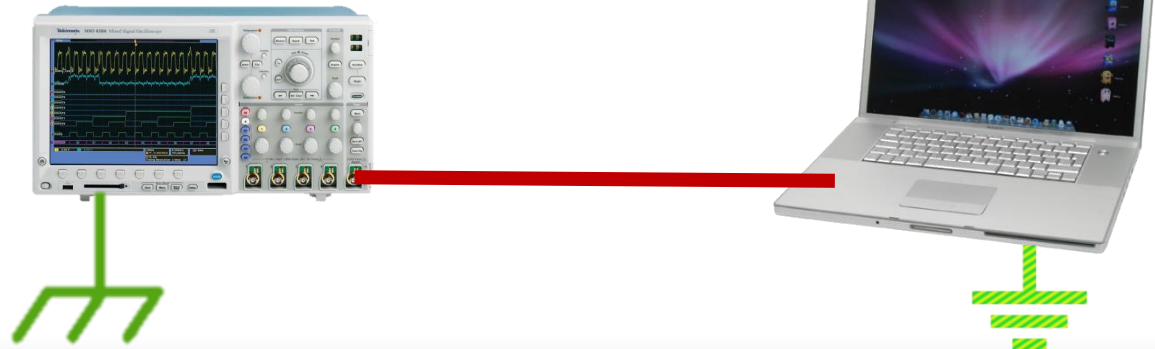
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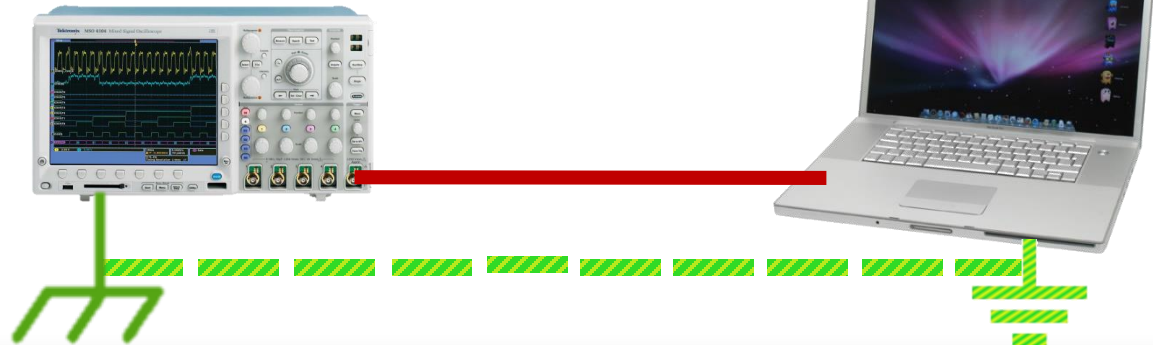
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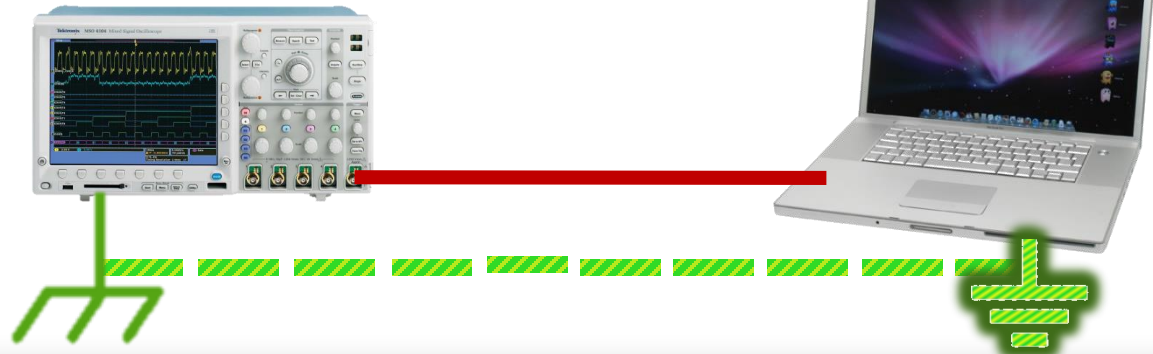
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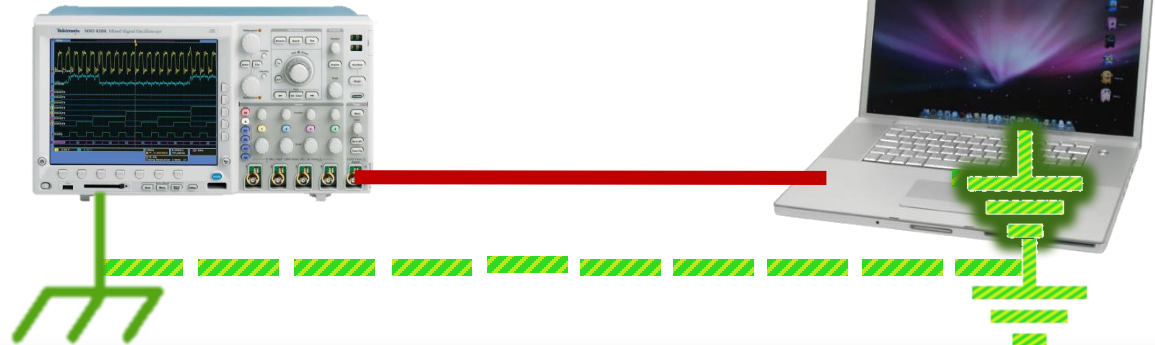
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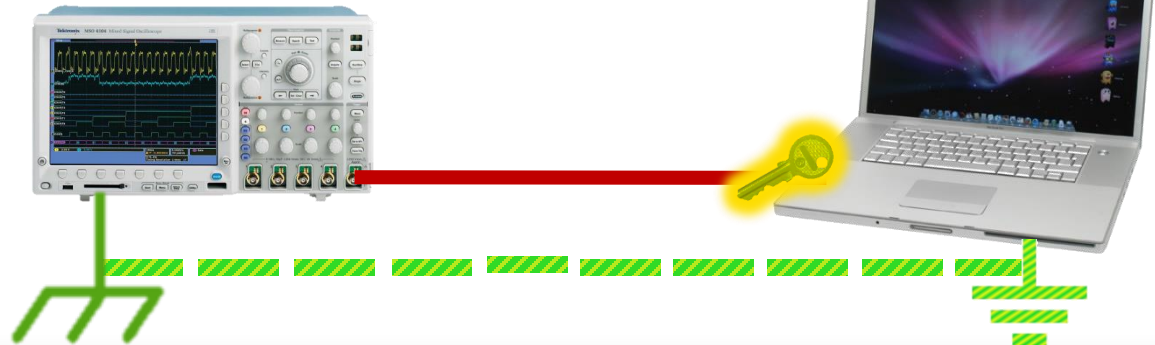
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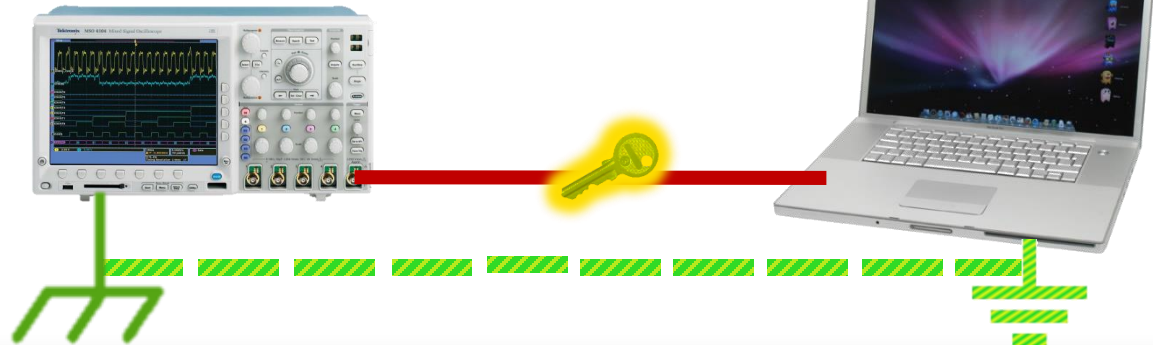
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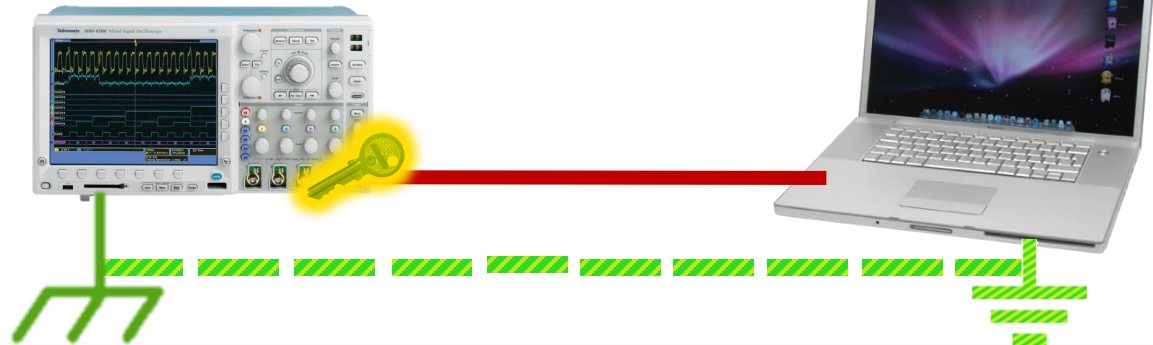
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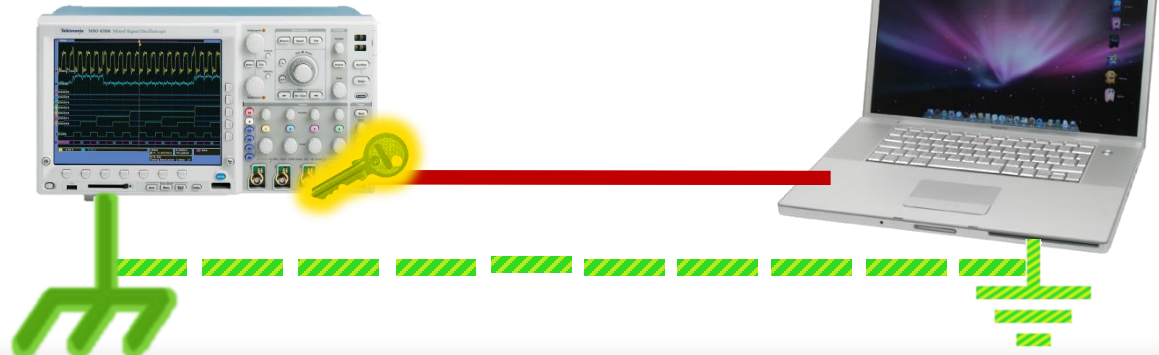
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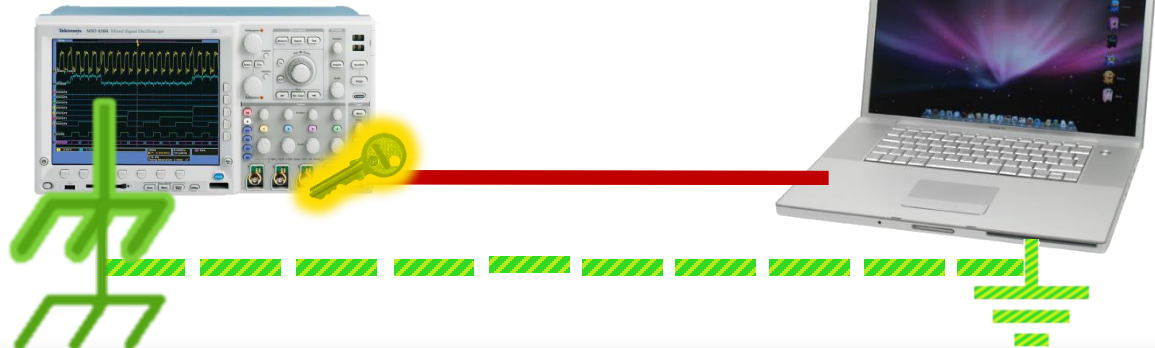
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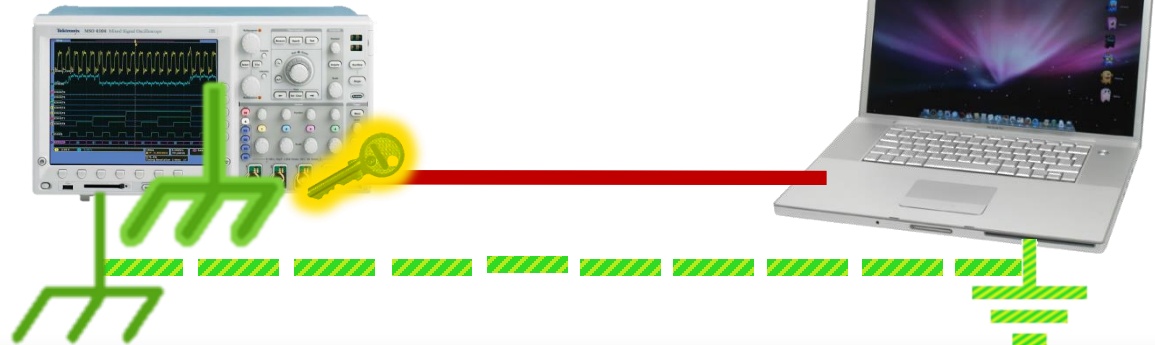
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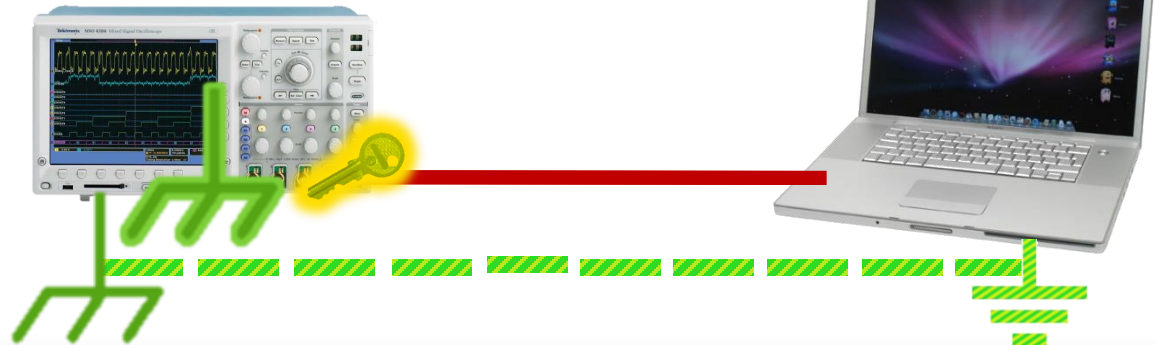
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Key = 101011... ←



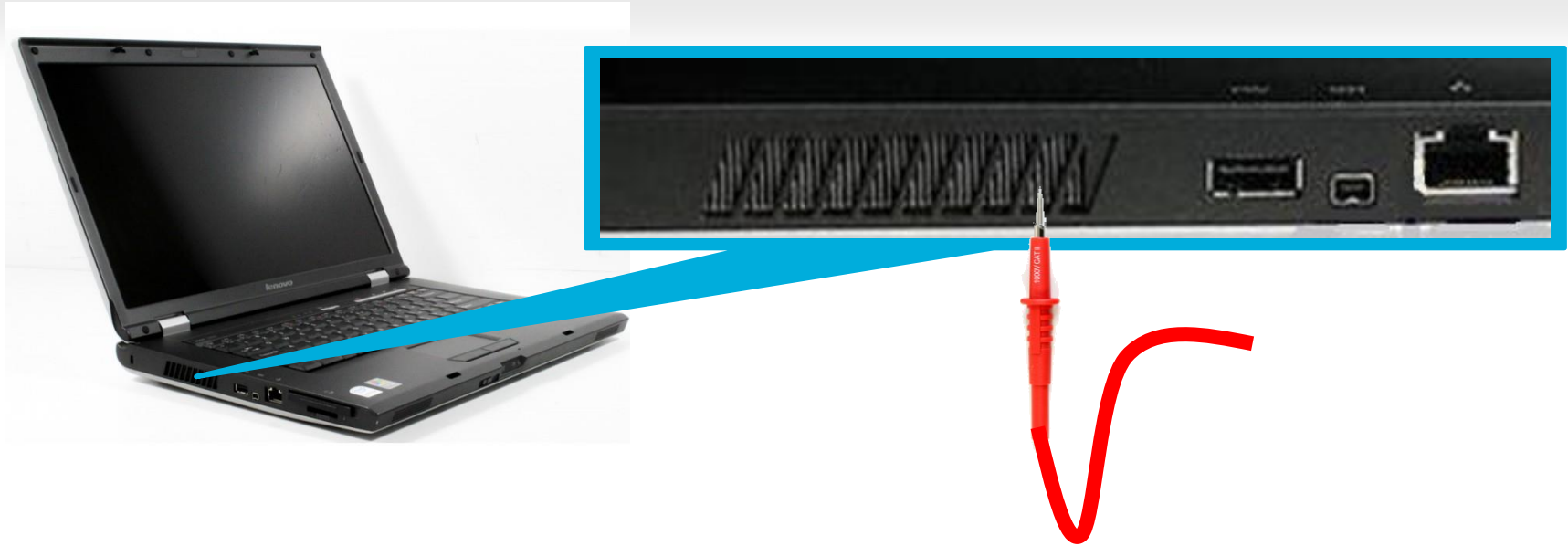
Connecting to the chassis



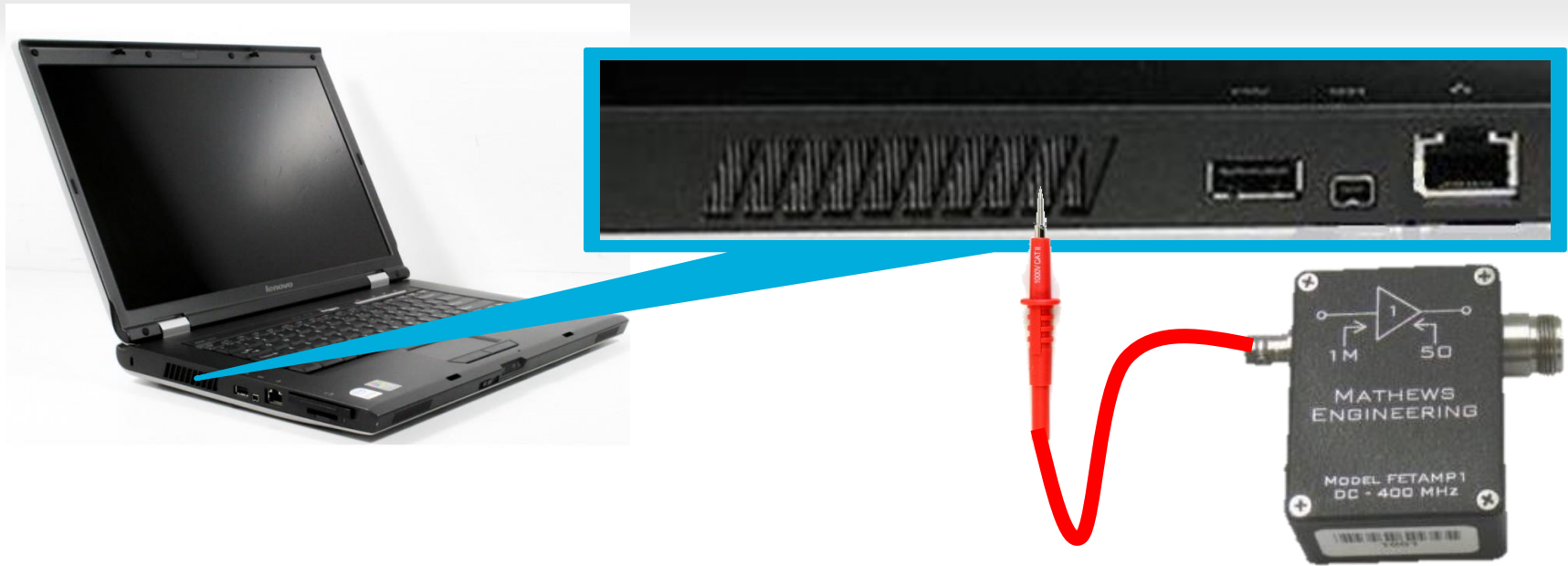
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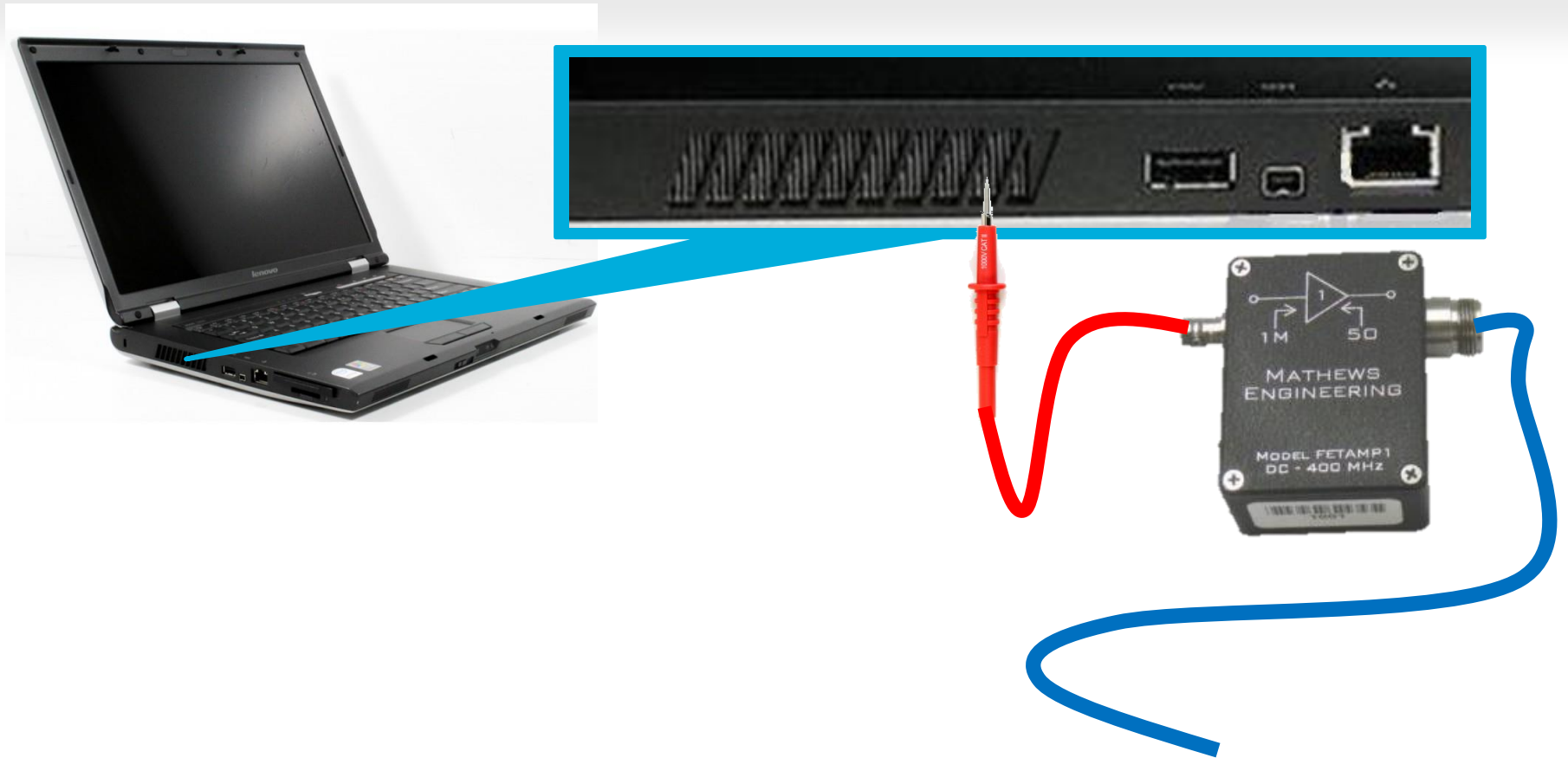
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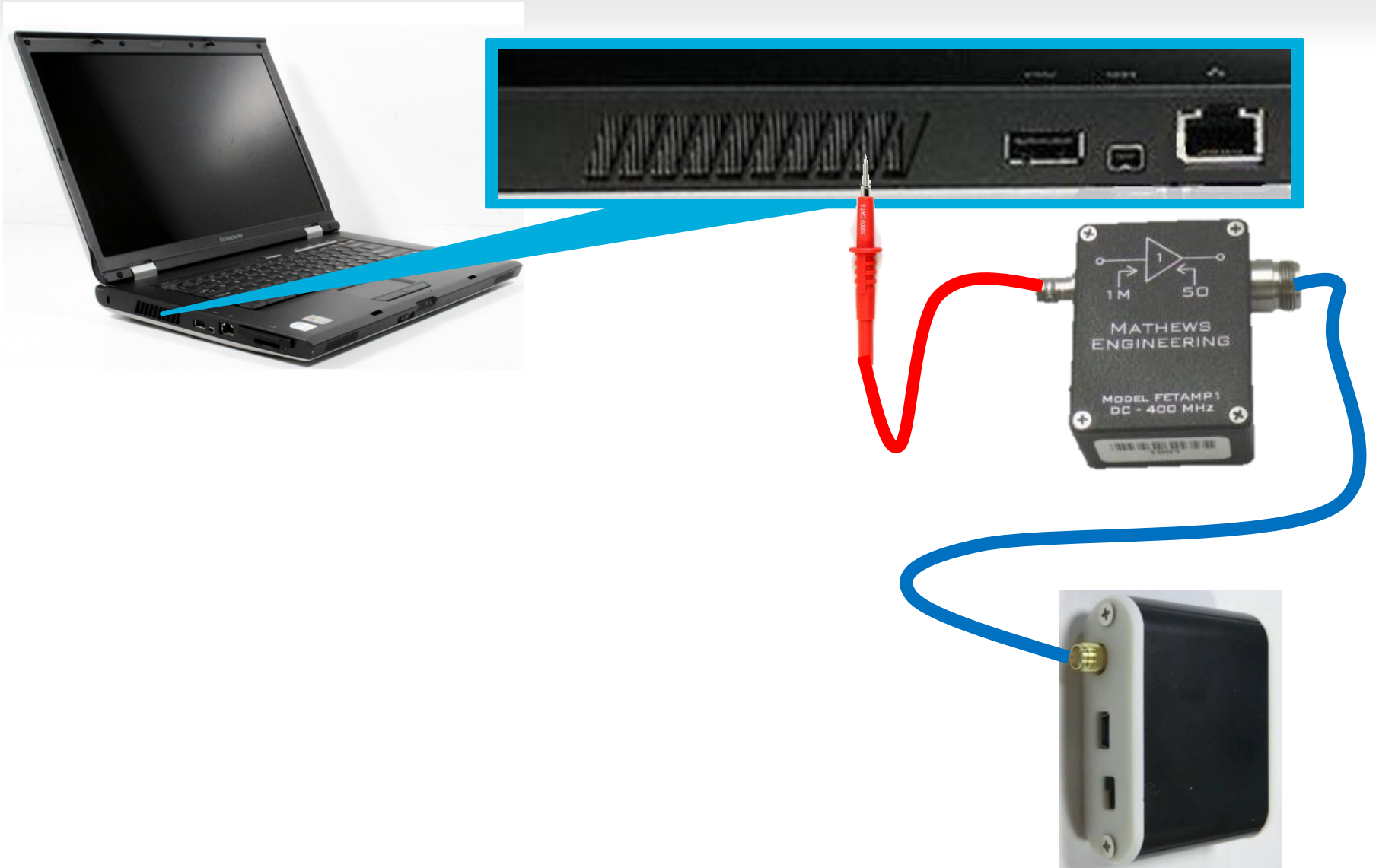
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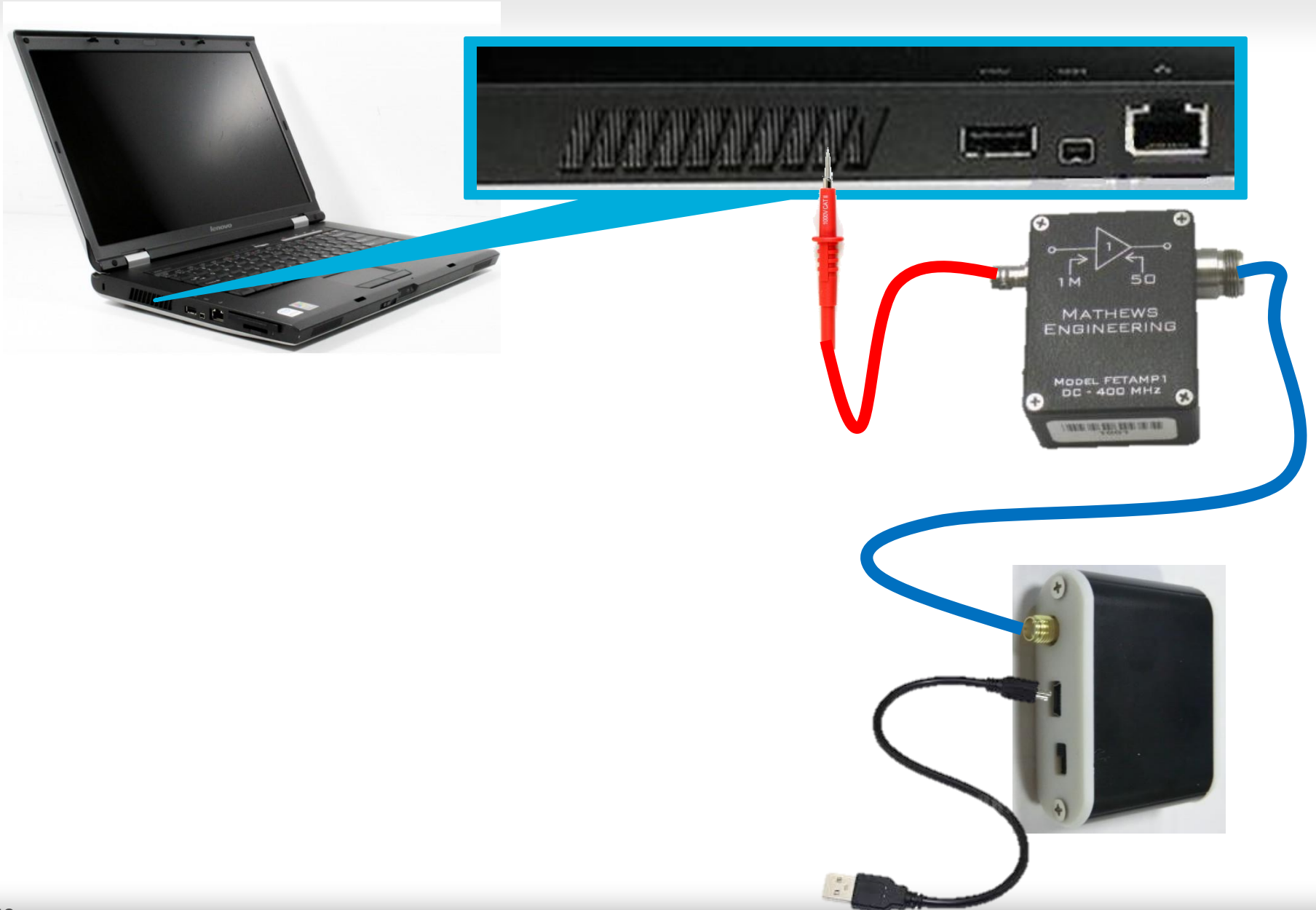
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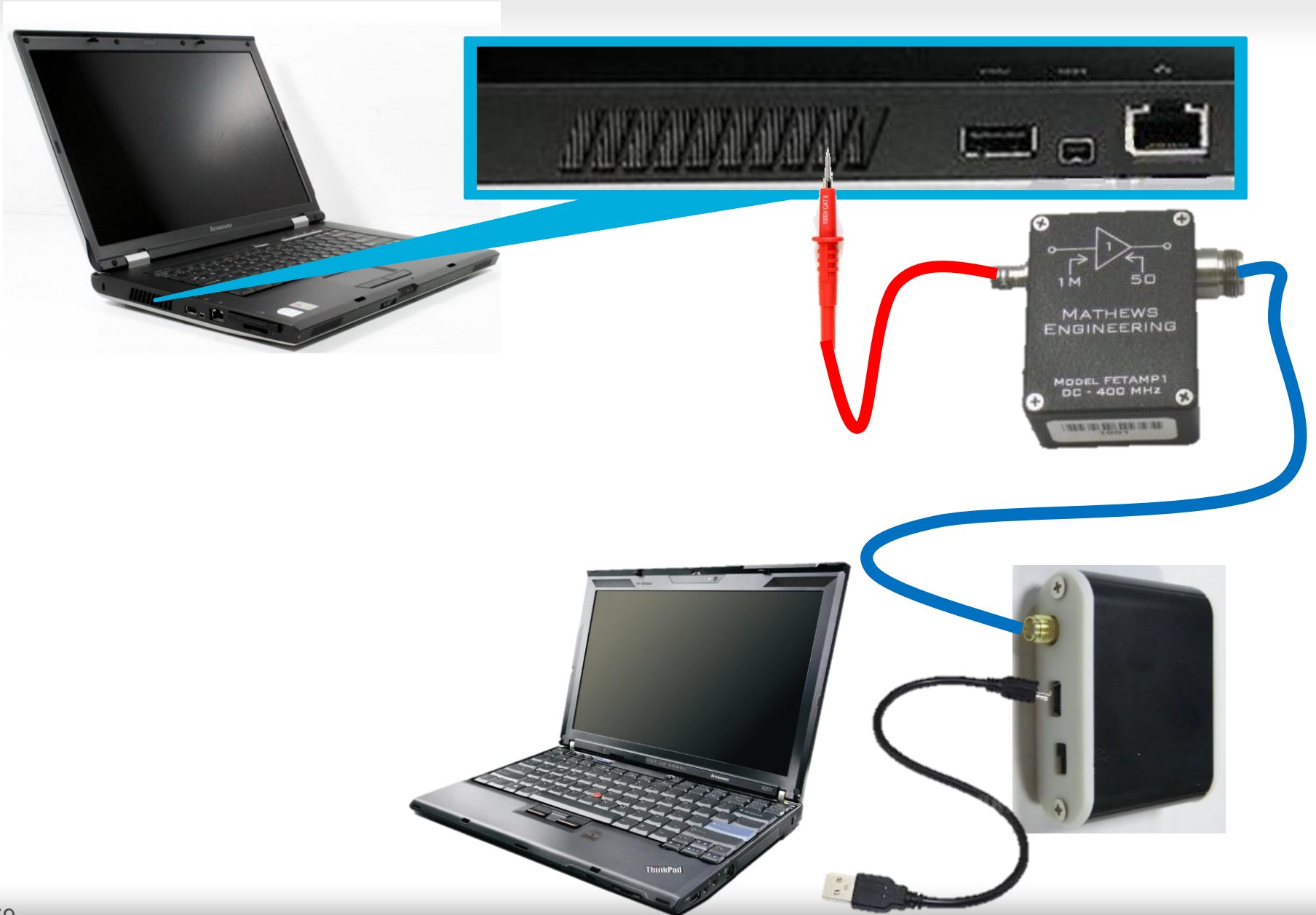
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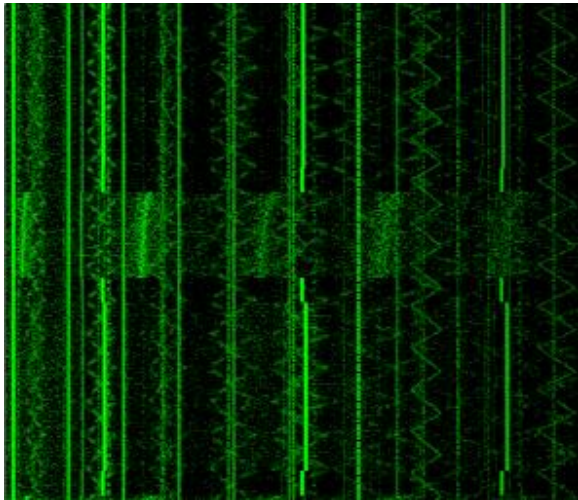
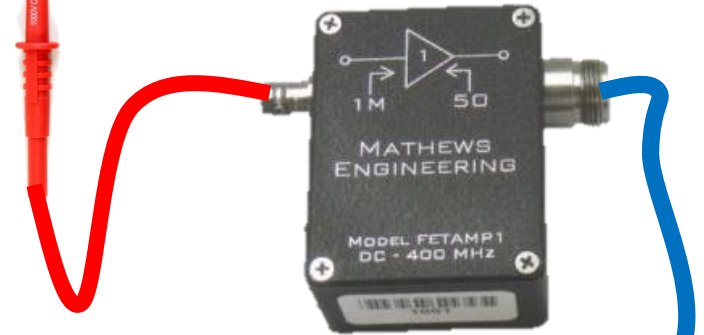
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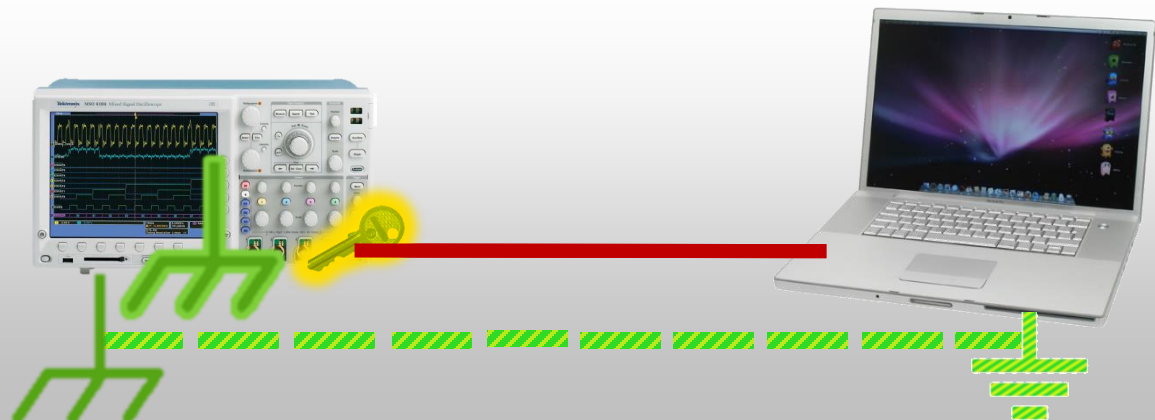


Connecting to the chassis

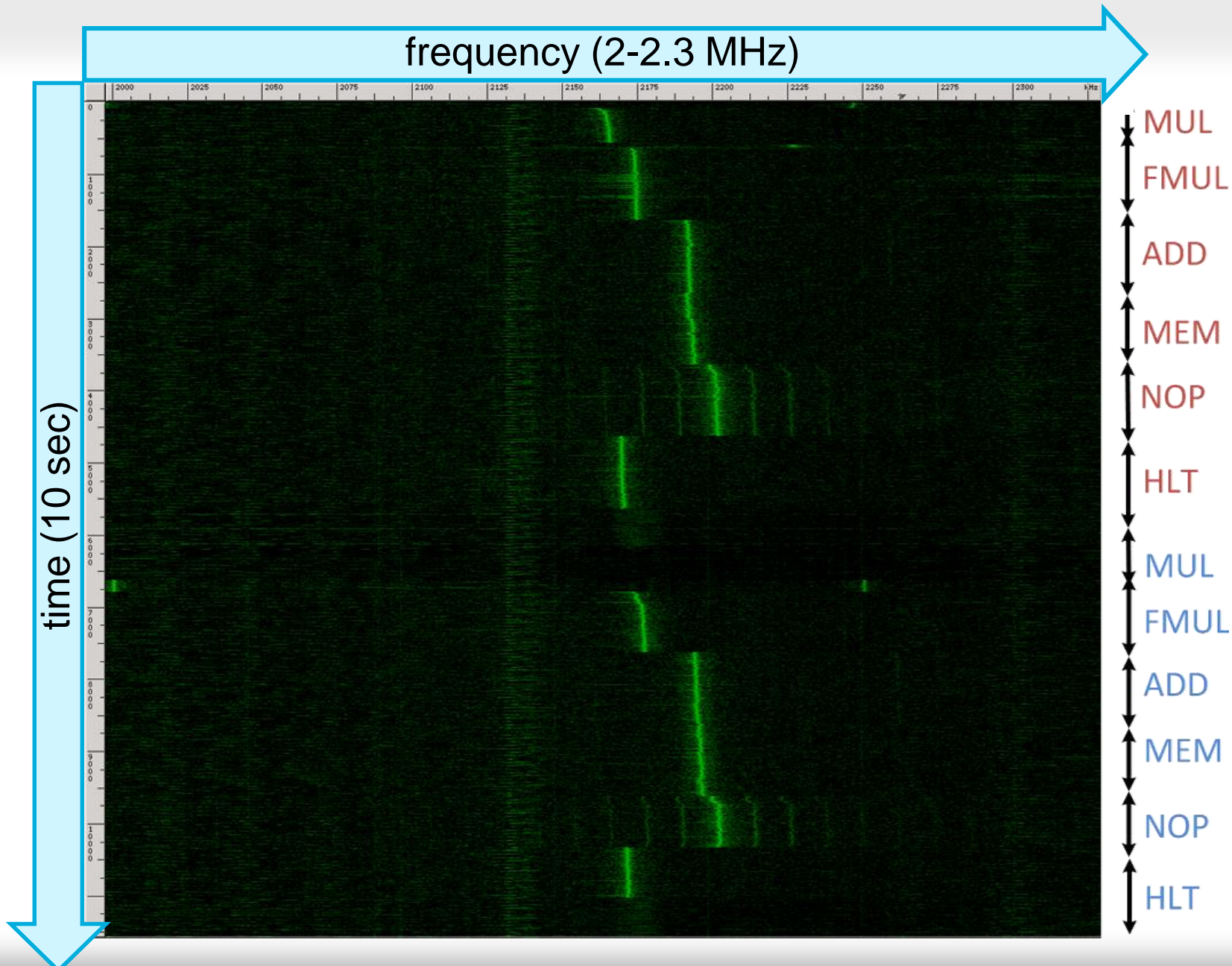


Demo: distinguishing instructions

Key = .....
101011...



Distinguishing various CPU operations



Our results

- Channels for attacking PCs
 - Ground potential (chassis and others)
 - Power
 - Electromagnetic



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 - Non-adaptive attack (1.5 MHz bandwidth)



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Low-bandwidth leakage of RSA

Definitions (RSA)

Key setup

- **sk:** random primes p, q , private exponent d
- **pk:** $n = pq$, public exponent e

Encryption

$$c = m^e \bmod n$$

Decryption

$$m = c^d \bmod n$$

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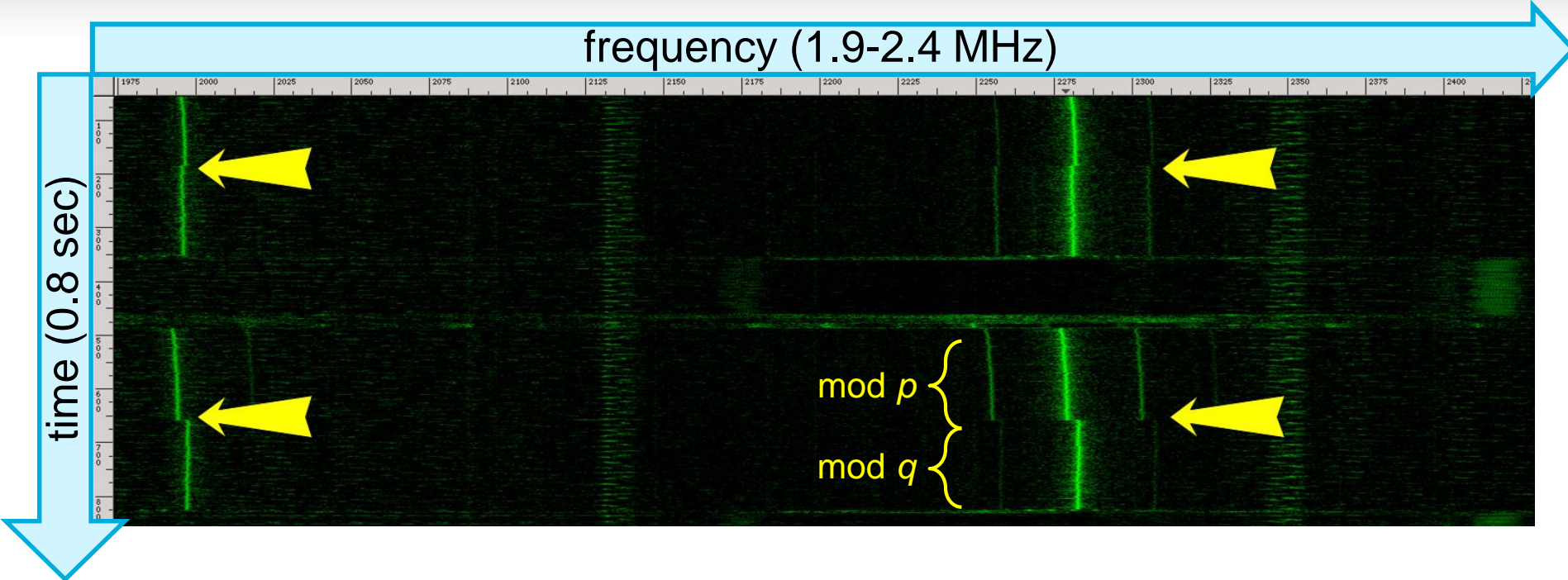
A quicker way used by most implementations

$$m_p = c^{d_p} \bmod p$$

$$m_q = c^{d_q} \bmod q$$

Obtain m using Chinese Remainder Theorem

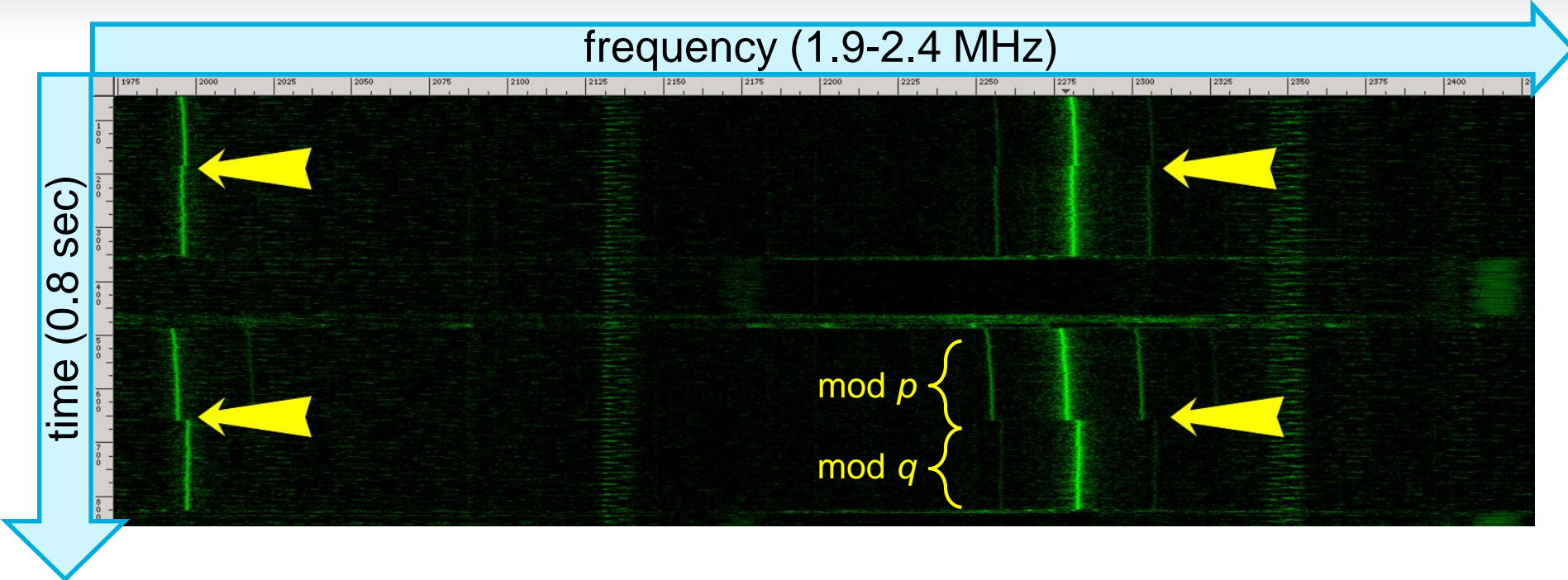
GnuPG RSA key distinguishability



Can distinguish between:

1. Decryptions and other operations

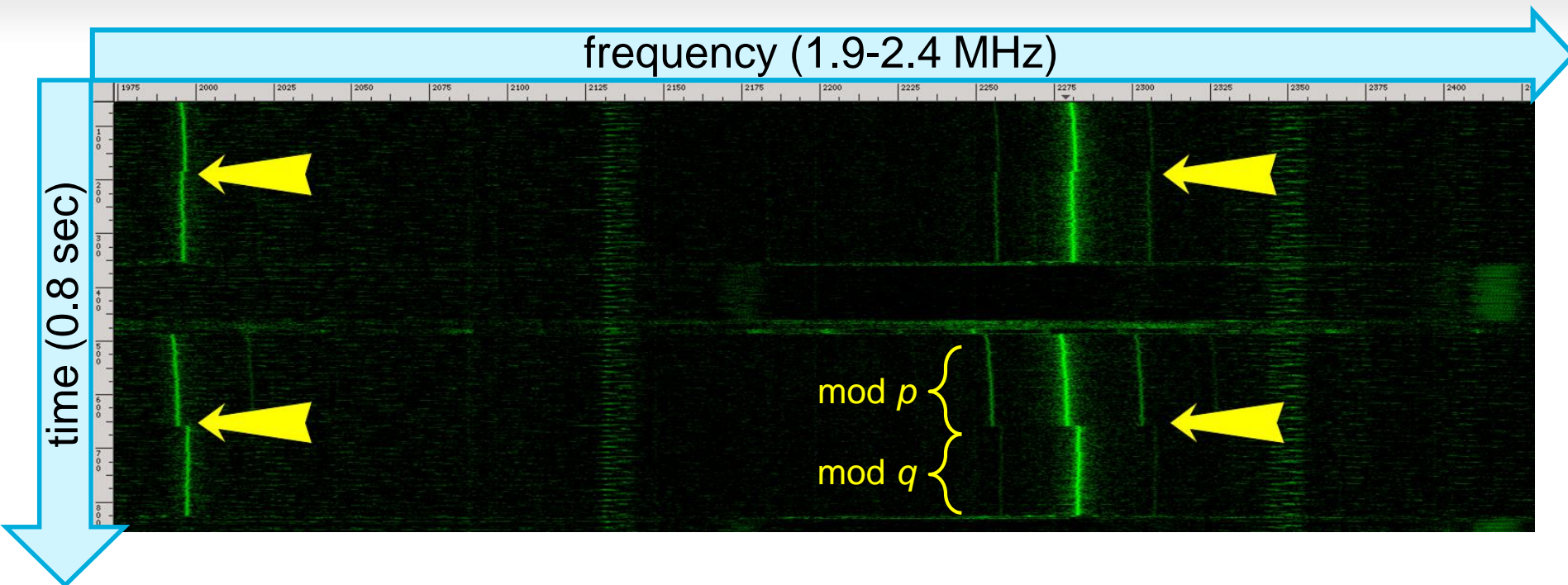
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Can distinguish between:

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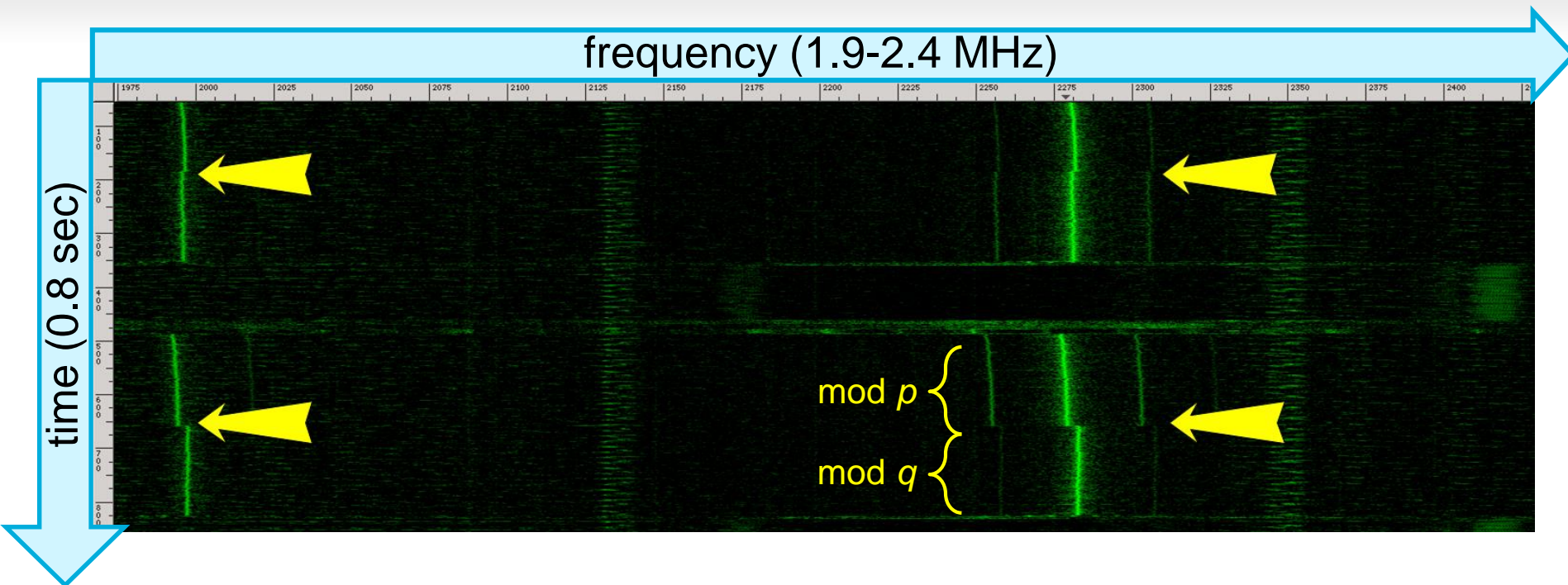
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3. Different keys

GnuPG RSA key distinguishability



Can distinguish between:

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2. Two exponentiations (mod p , mod q)
3. Different keys
4. Different primes

Key extraction

GnuPG modular exponentiation

```
modular_exponentiation(c,d,p) {  
  m=1  
  for i=1 to n do  
    m = m2 mod p  
    t = m*c mod p //always mult  
    if d[i]=1 then  
      m=t  
  return m  
  
}
```

GnuPG modular exponentiation

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modular_exponentiation(c,d,p) {
```

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  m=1
```

```
  for i=1 to n do
```

$$m = c^{d_n \cdots d_{i+1}} \bmod p$$

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$$m = c^{d_n \cdots d_{i+1}^0} \bmod p$$

```
    if d[i]=1 then
```

```
      m=t
```

```
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```
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$$m = c^{d_n \cdots d_{i+1}^0} \bmod p$$

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A: This is a side channel countermeasure meant to protect d

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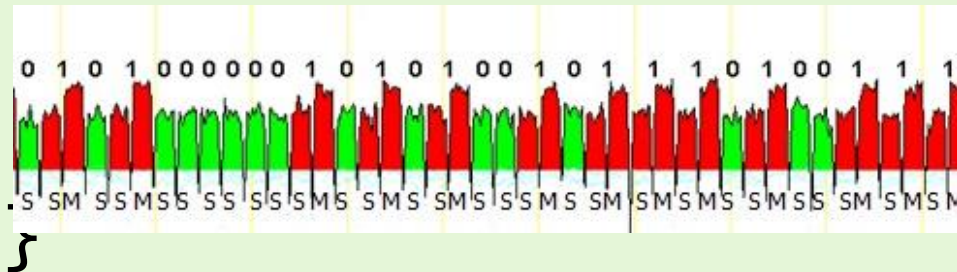
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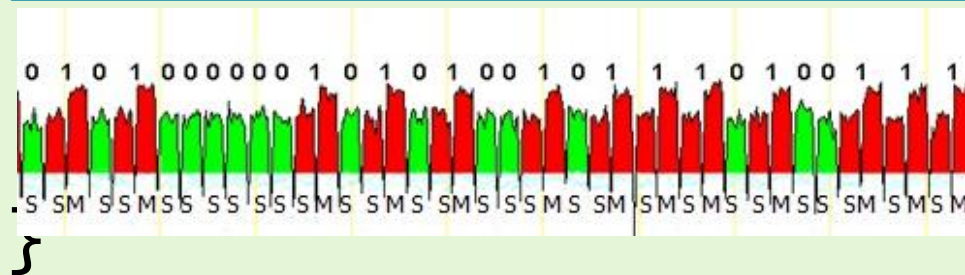
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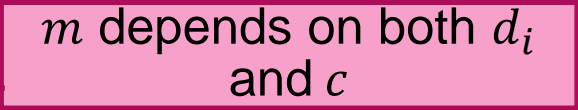


no key dependent
operation to measure



GnuPG modular exponentiation

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measure changes inside squaring operation and obtain d_i

can only see drastic changes inside squaring operation



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 - Measure low-bandwidth leakage

GnuPG modular exponentiation

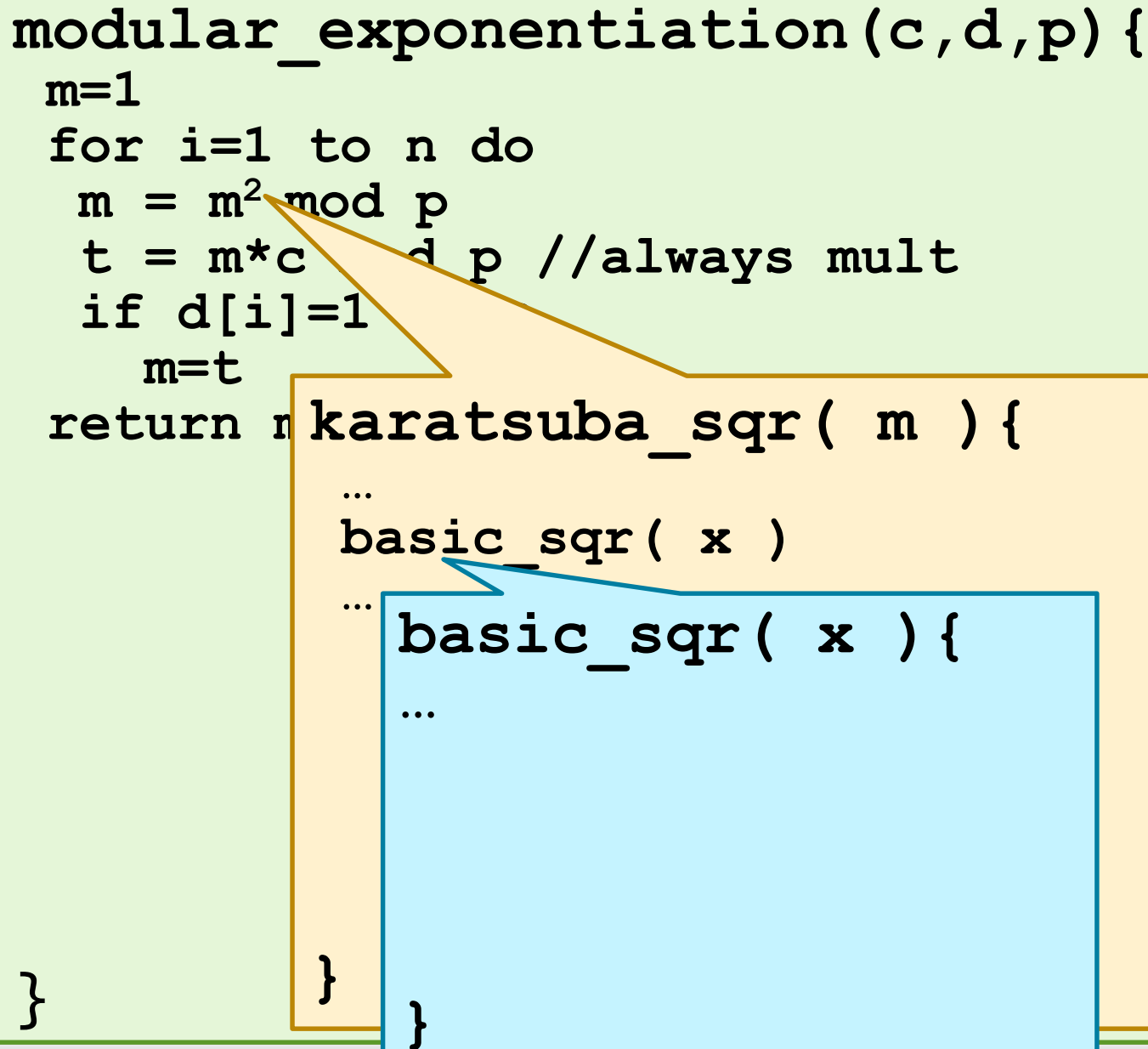
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    y = 0  
  else  
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}
```

The diagram illustrates the recursive structure of modular exponentiation in GnuPG. It shows three nested function calls: `modular_exponentiation` (green box), `karatsuba_sqr` (orange box), and `basic_sqr` (blue box). The `basic_sqr` function contains a conditional statement that checks if `x[j]` is zero. If it is, `y` is set to 0; otherwise, `y` is set to `x[j]*x`. The `karatsuba_sqr` function calls `basic_sqr`, and `modular_exponentiation` calls `karatsuba_sqr`.

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~0.2ms of
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repeated 189
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x27

x7

craft c such that

$d[i] = 1 \rightarrow x[j] = 0$

$d[i] = 0 \rightarrow x[j] \neq 0$

(for most j 's)

A chosen ciphertext attack

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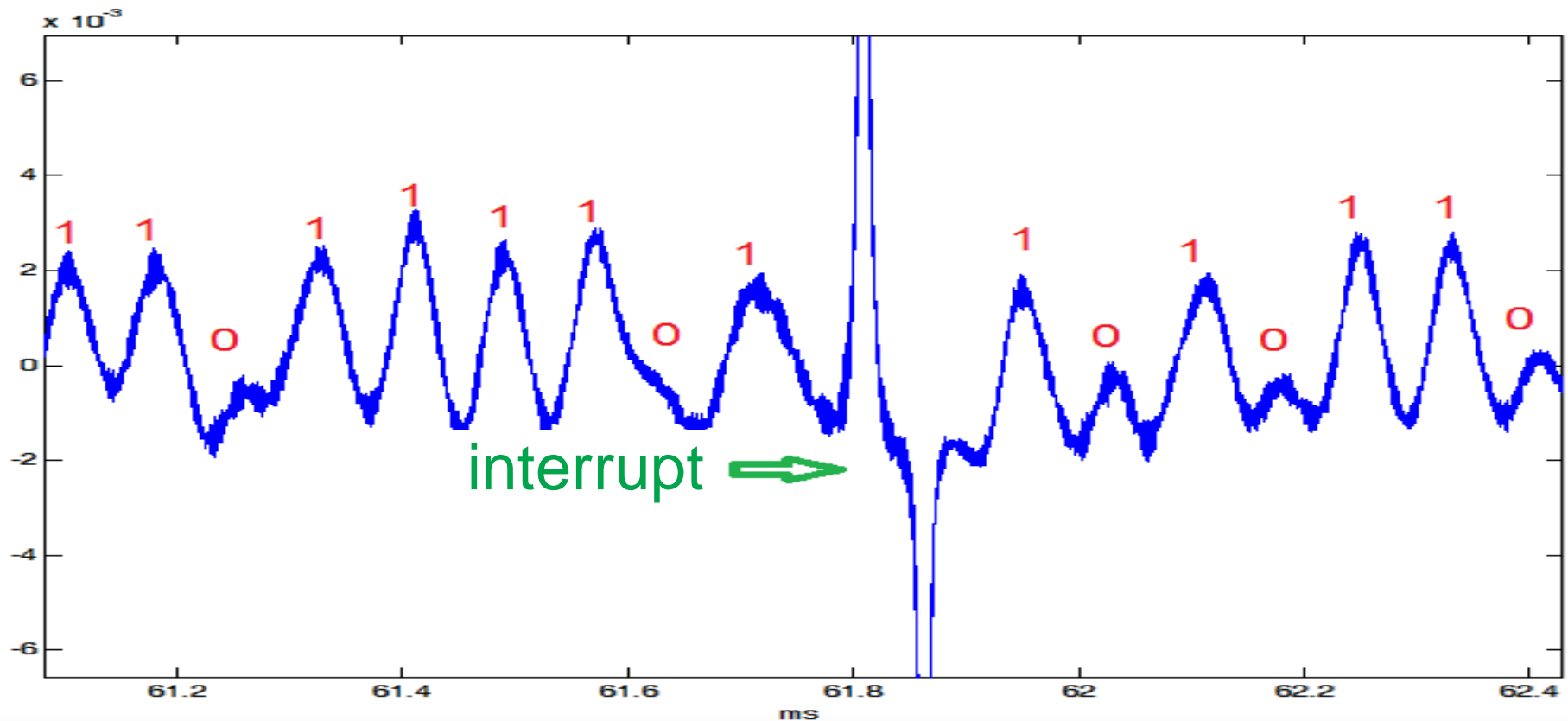
- Send chosen ciphertexts using Enigmail



Empirical results

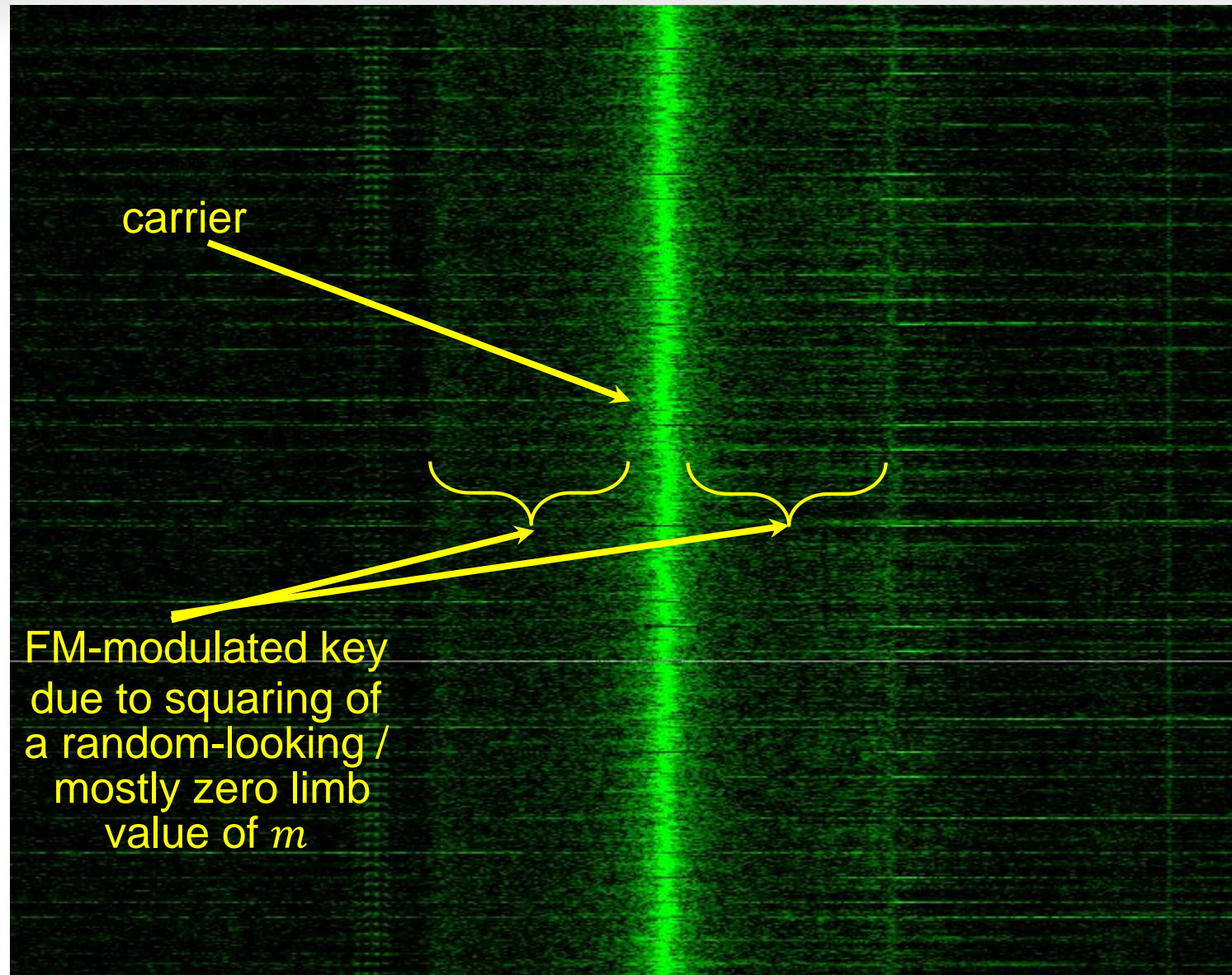
Reading the secret key (non-adaptive attack)

- Acquire trace
- Filter around carrier (1.7 MHz)
- FM demodulation
- Read out bits (“simple ground analysis”)

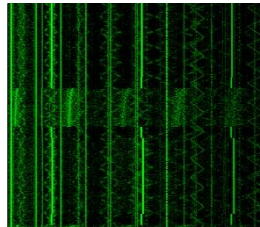
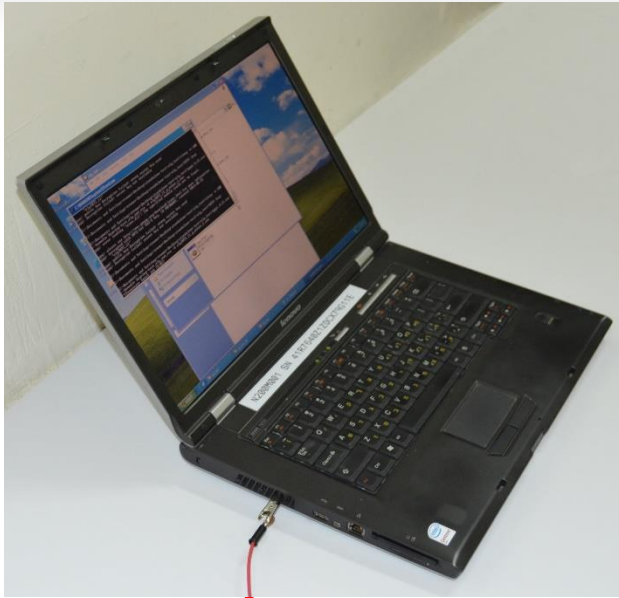


Demo: key extraction

Reading the secret key (non-adaptive attack)

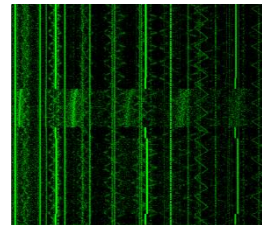


RSA and ElGamal key extraction in a few seconds using direct chassis measurement (non-adaptive attack)



Key =
101011...

RSA and ElGamal key extraction in a few seconds using human touch (non-adaptive attack)



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Ground-potential analysis

- **Attenuating EMI emanations**
“Unwanted currents or electromagnetic fields?
Dump them to the circuit ground!”
(Bypass capacitors, RF shields, ...)
- Device is grounded, but its “ground” potential fluctuates relative to the mains earth ground.



Computation

affects


currents and EM fields

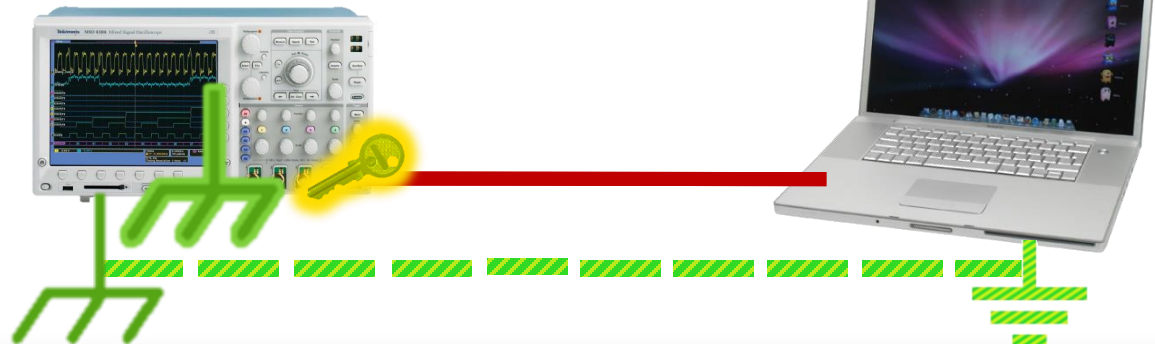
dumped to

device ground

connected to

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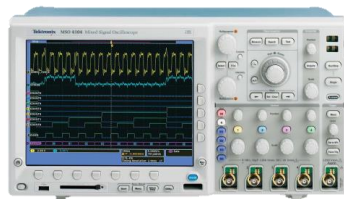
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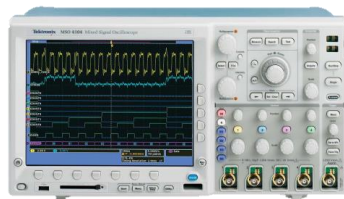
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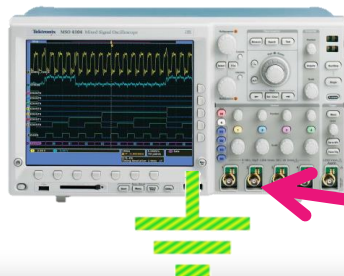
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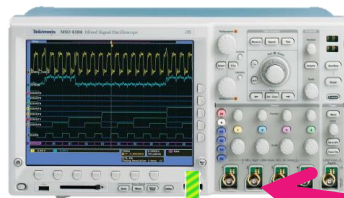
conductive chassis

connected to

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**Even when no data, or
port is turned off.**



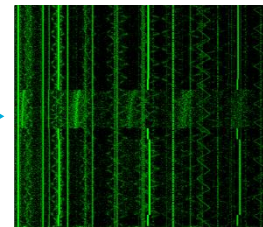
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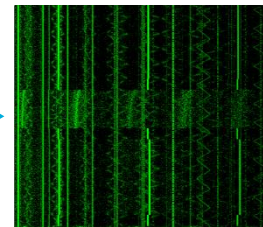
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RSA and ElGamal key extraction in a few seconds using the far end of 10 meter network cable (non-adaptive attack)



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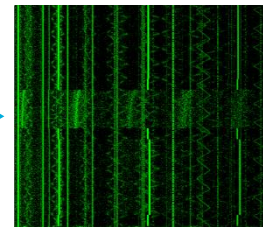


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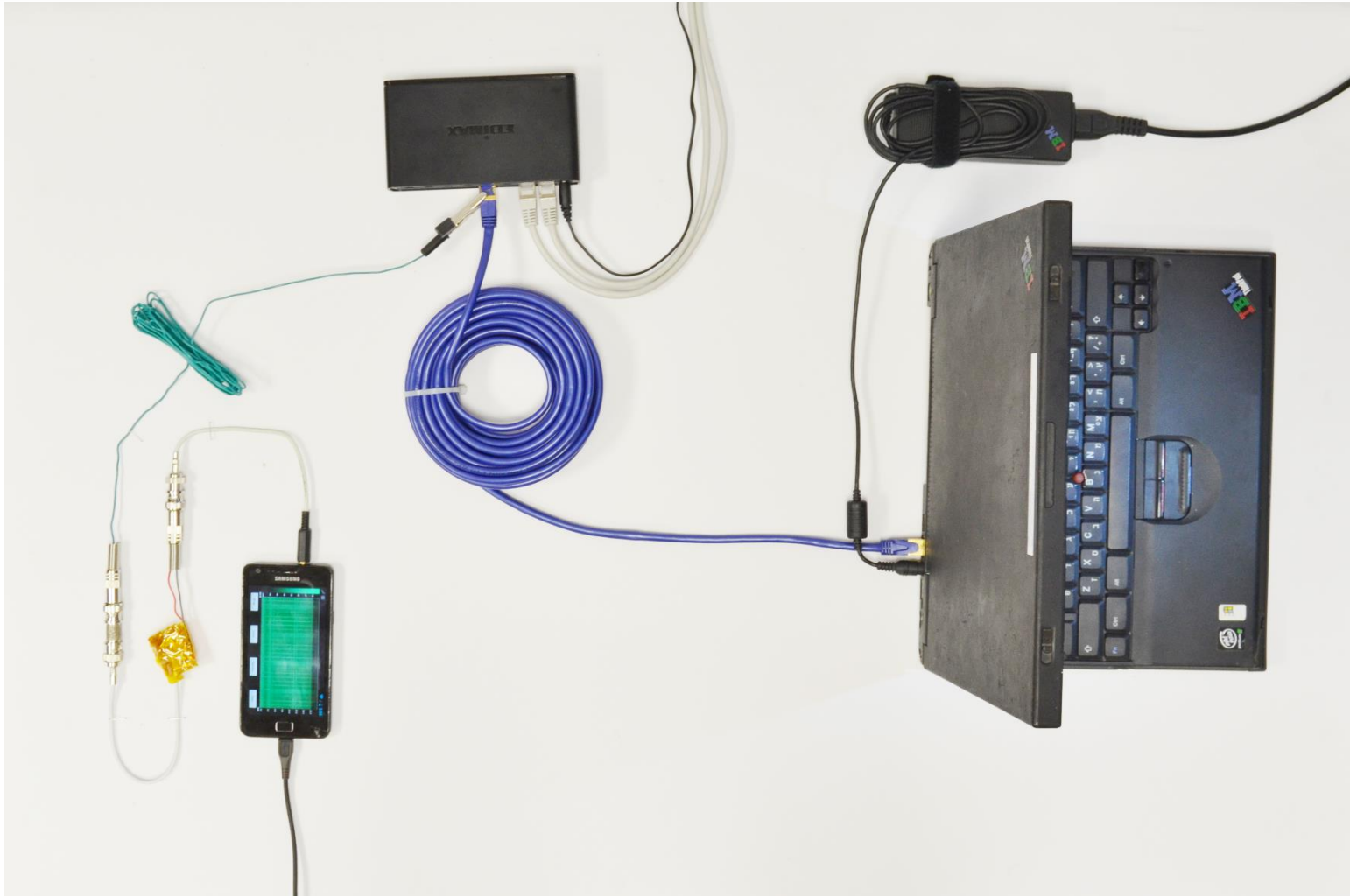


works even if a
firewall is present,
or port is turned off

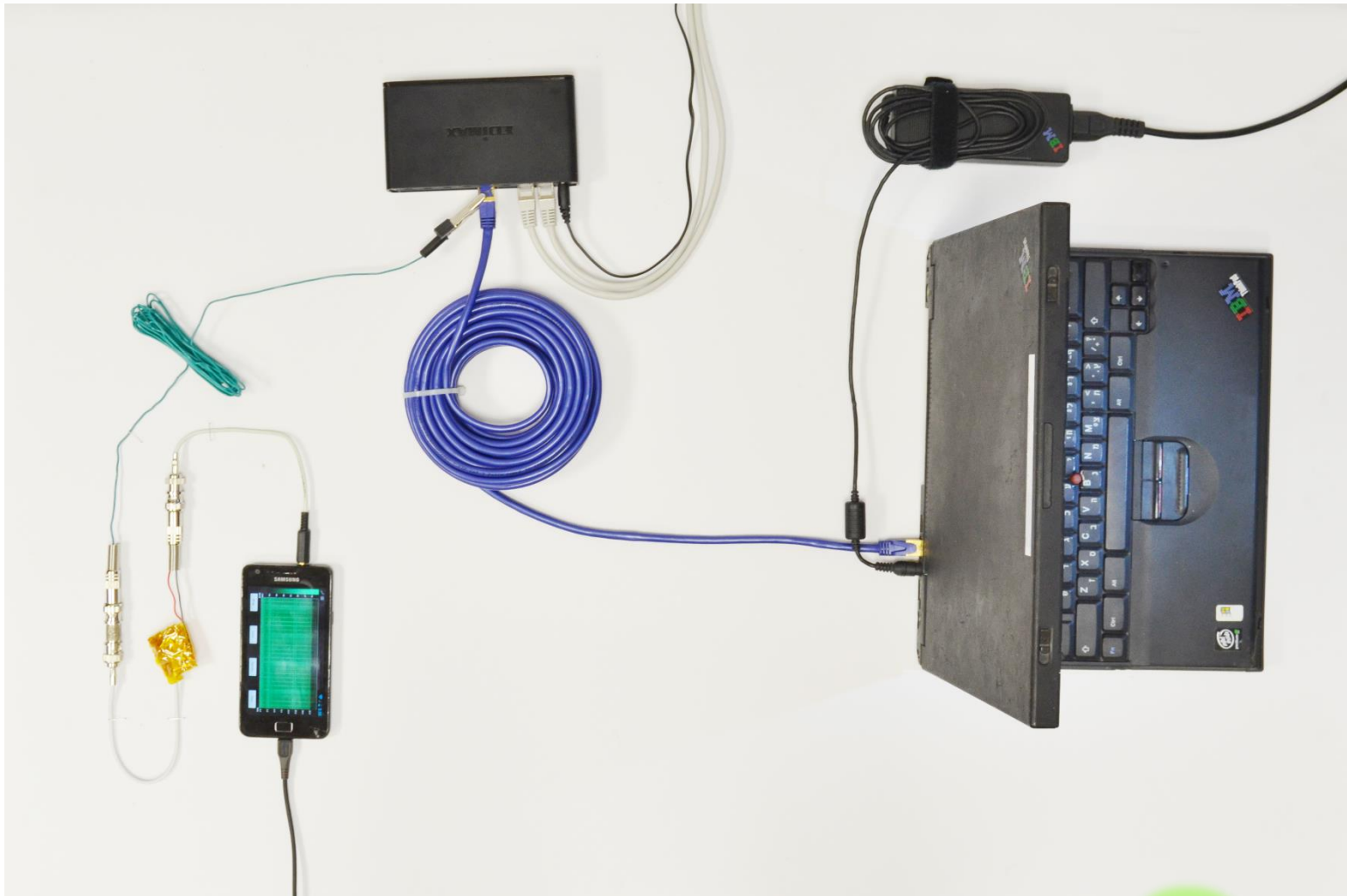


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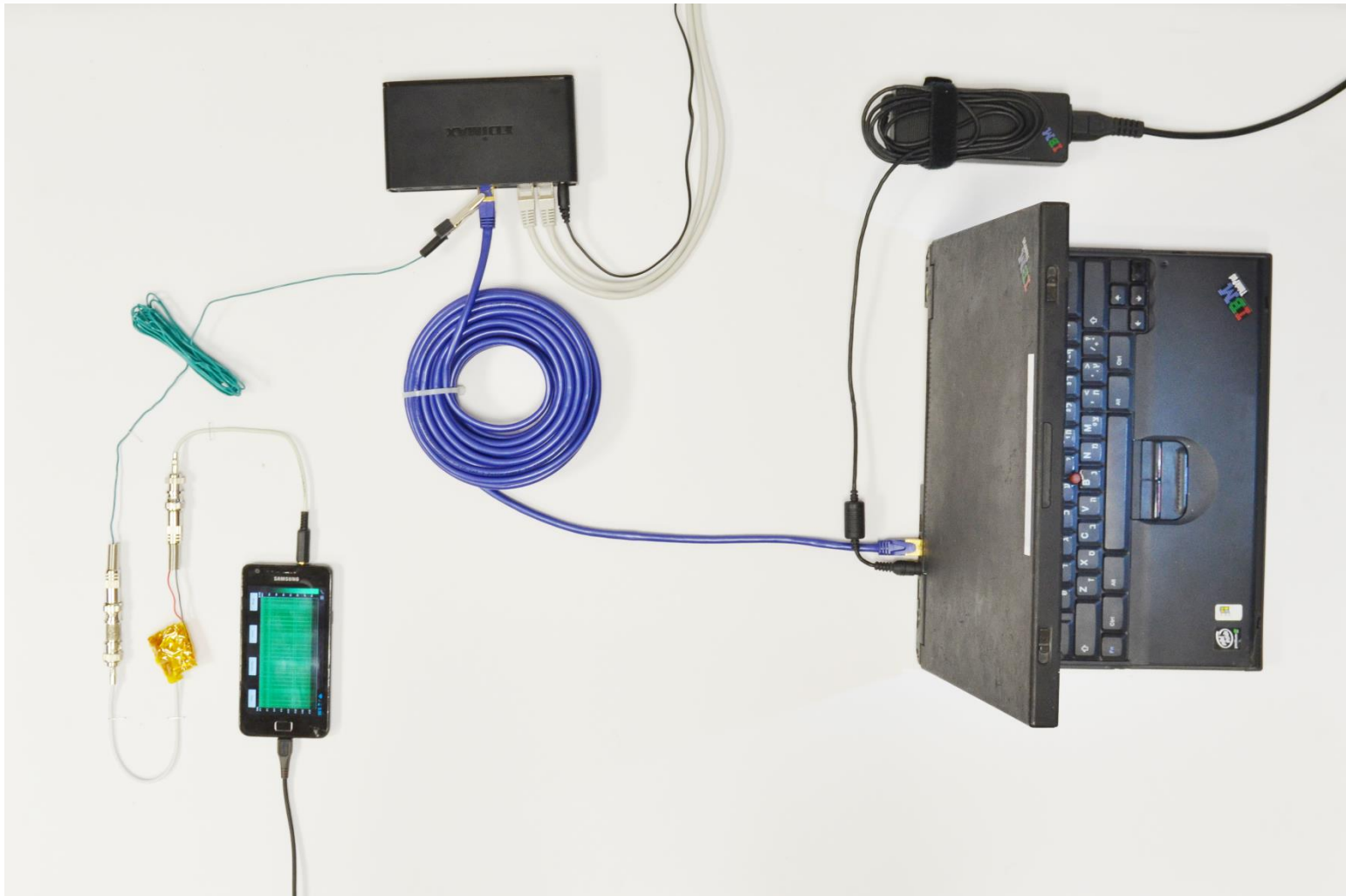
Key extraction on far side of Ethernet cable using a mobile phone



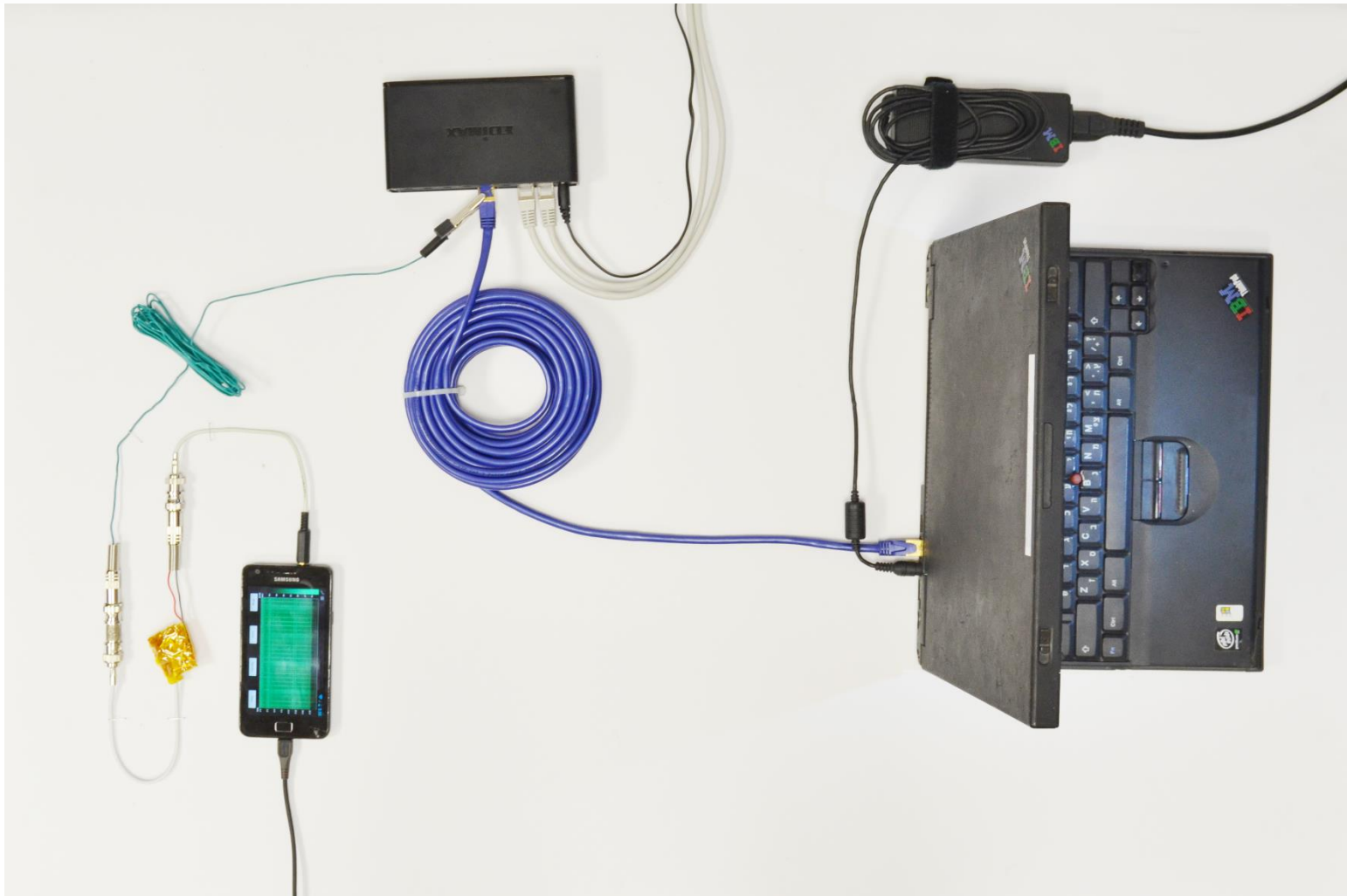
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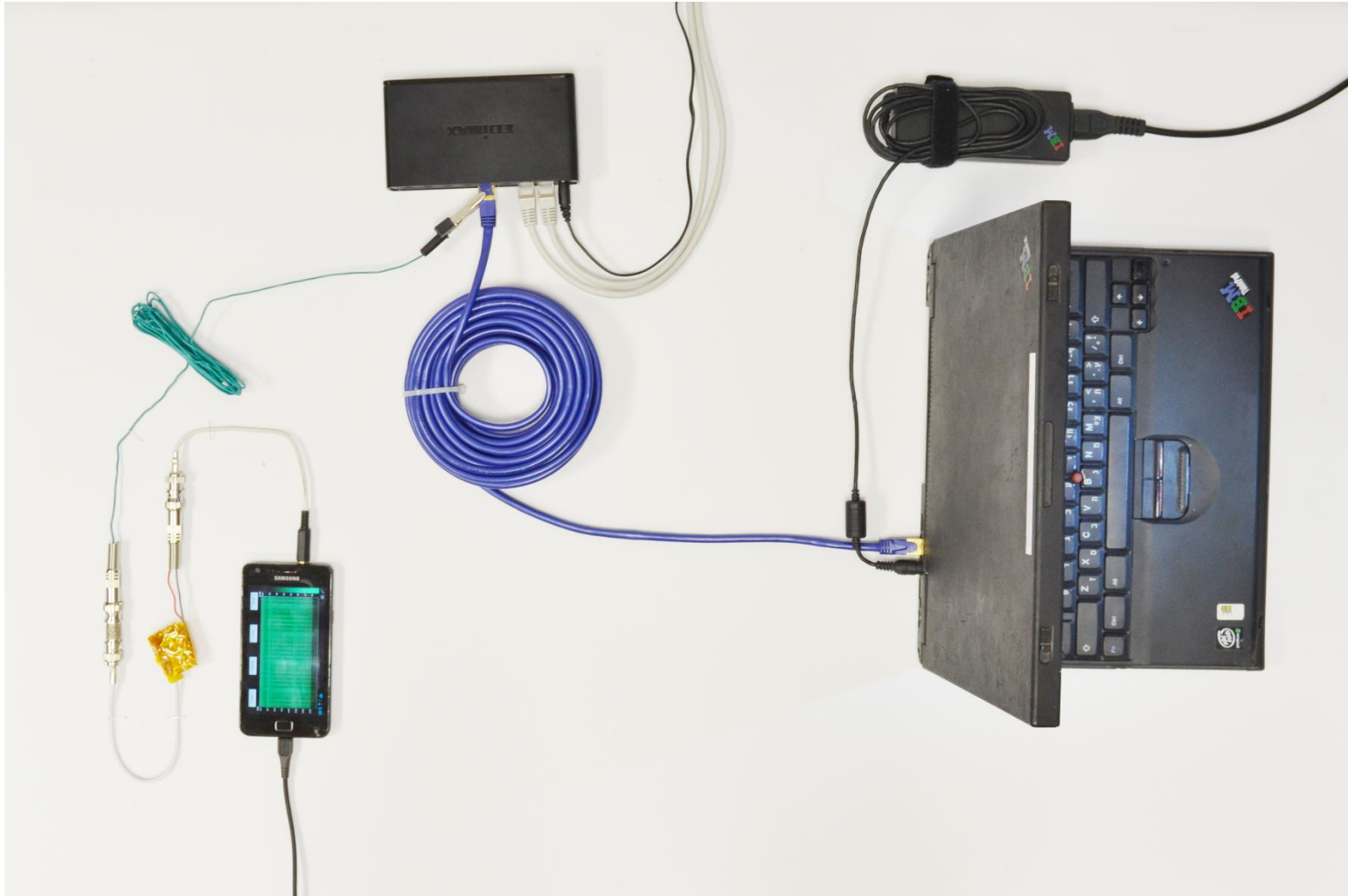
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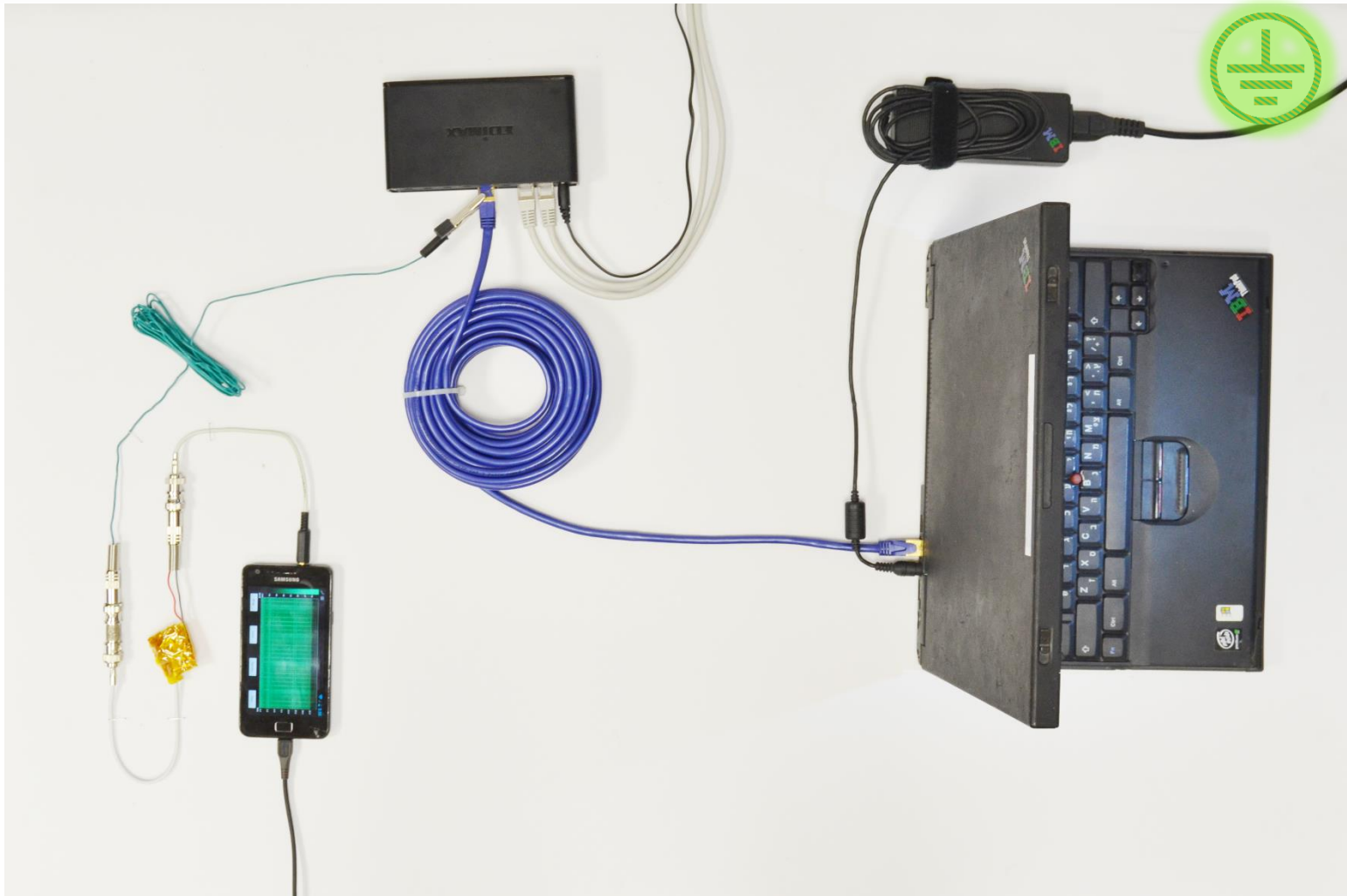
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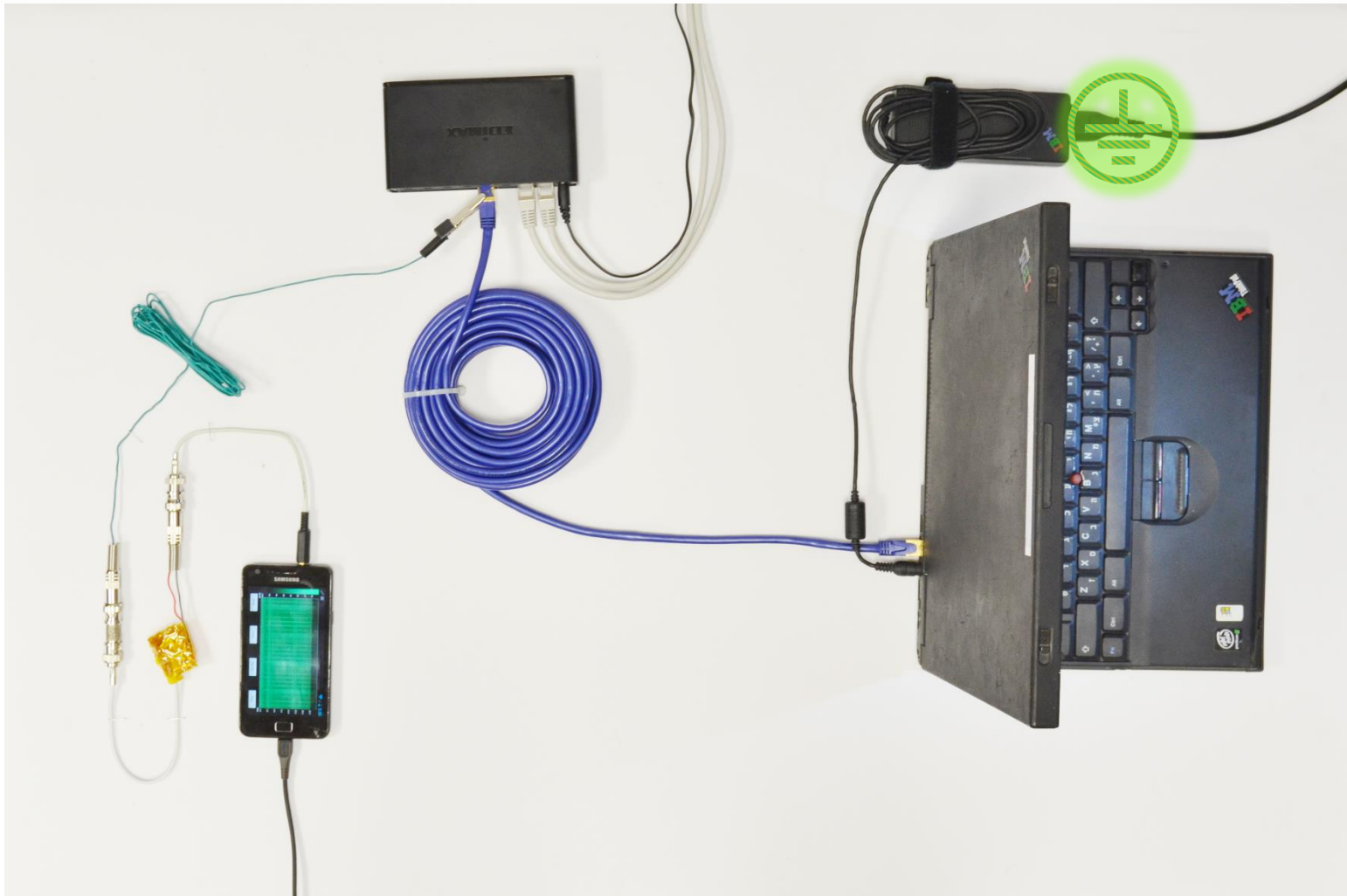
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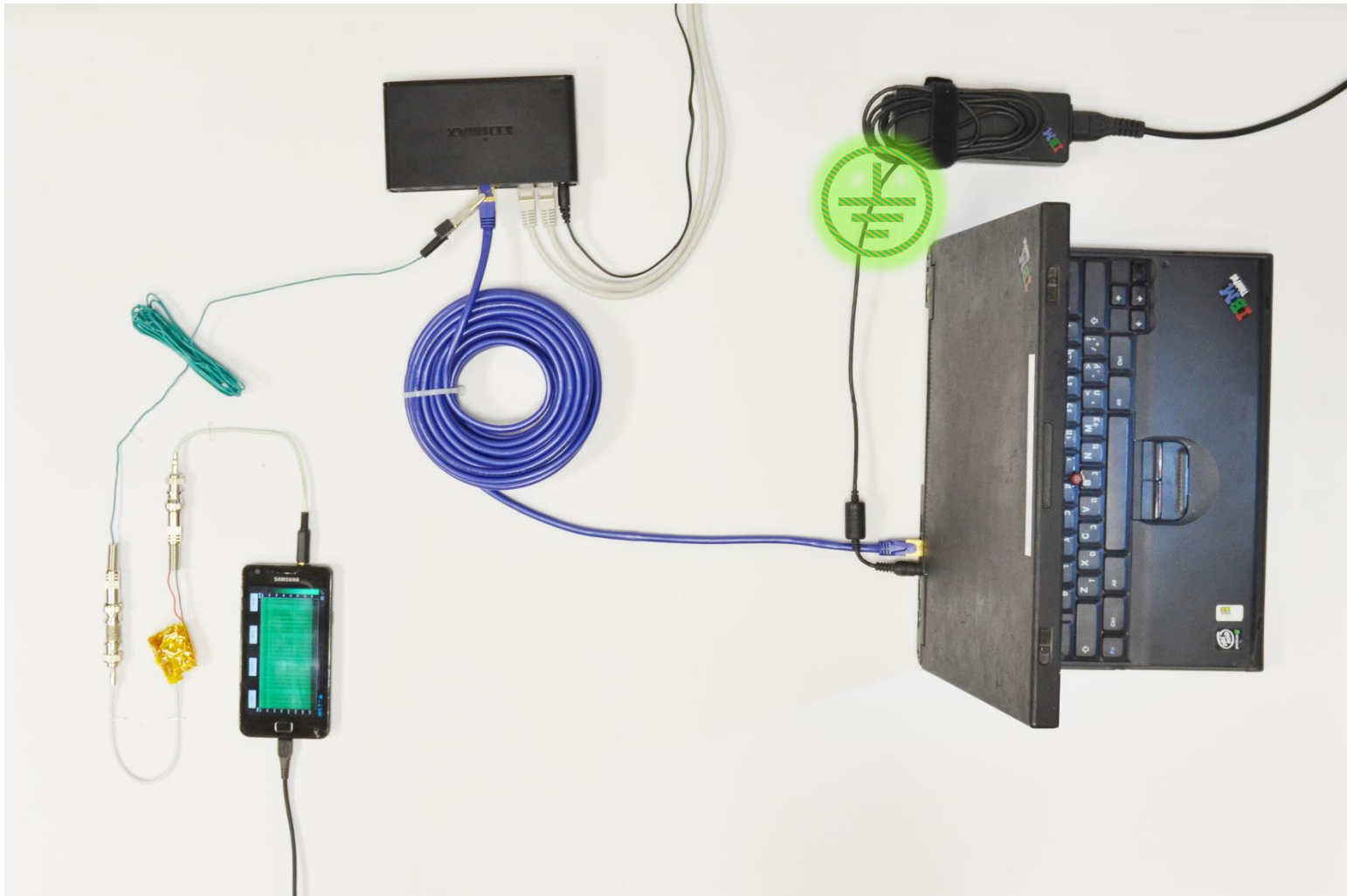
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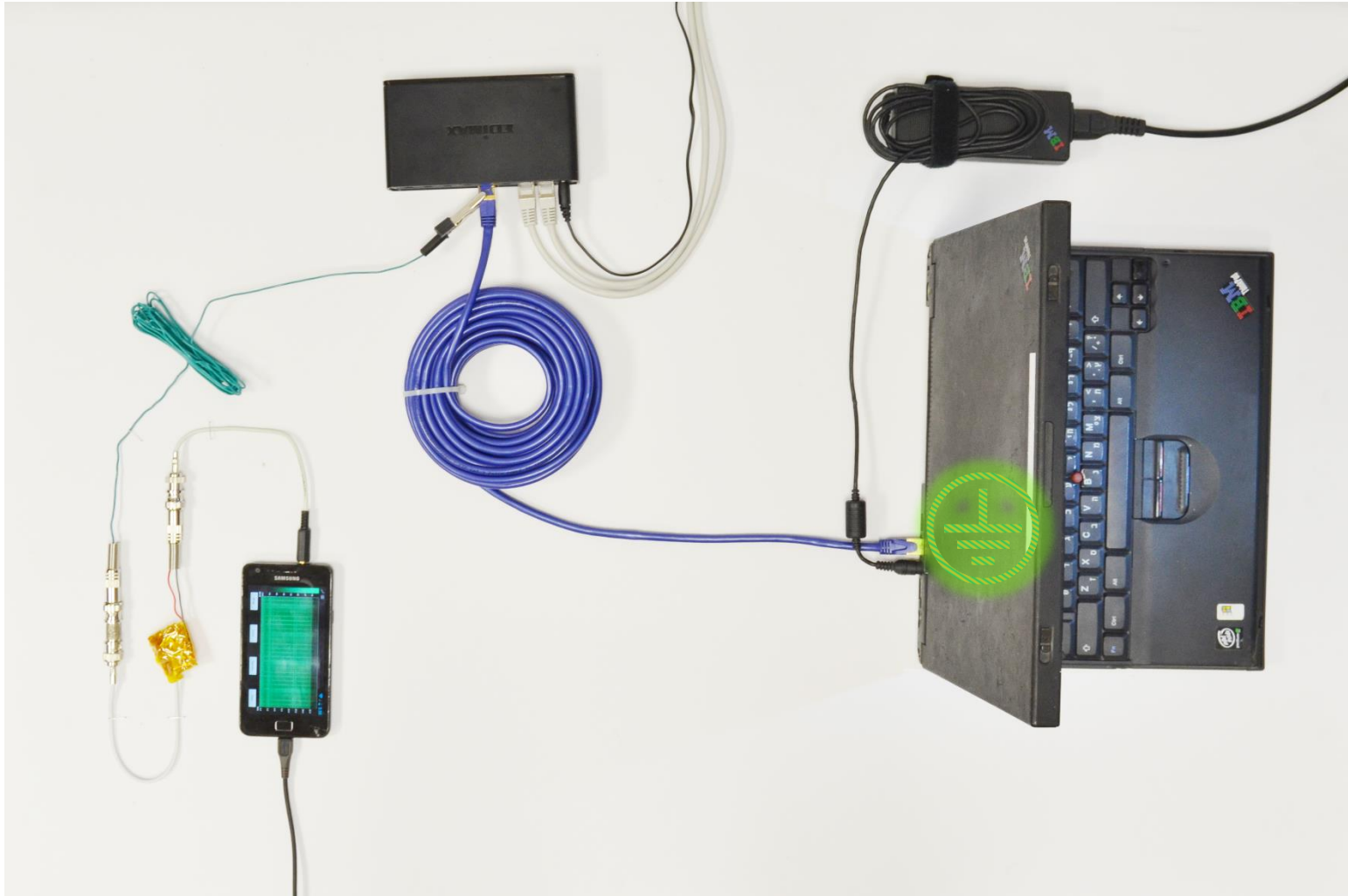
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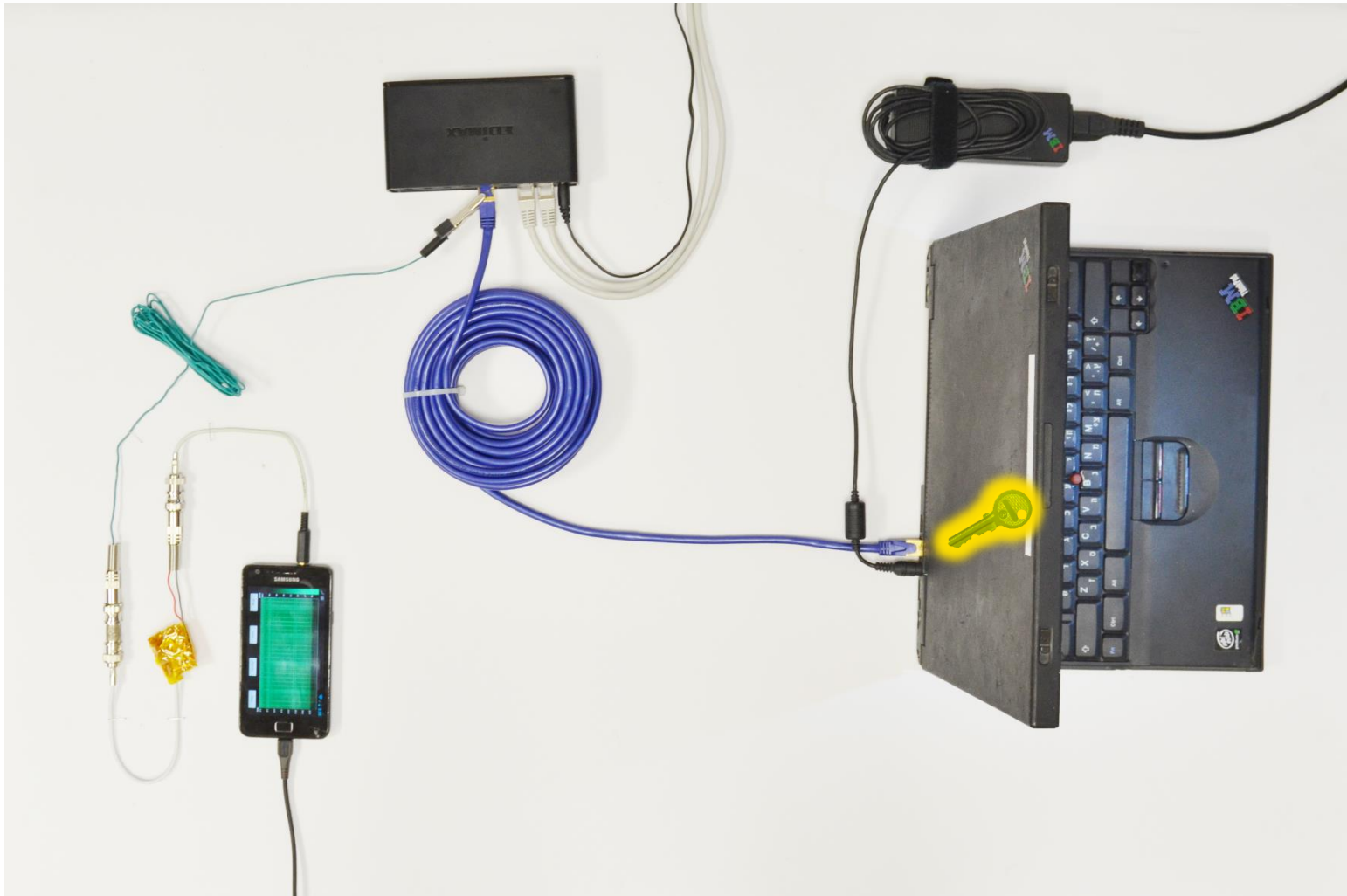
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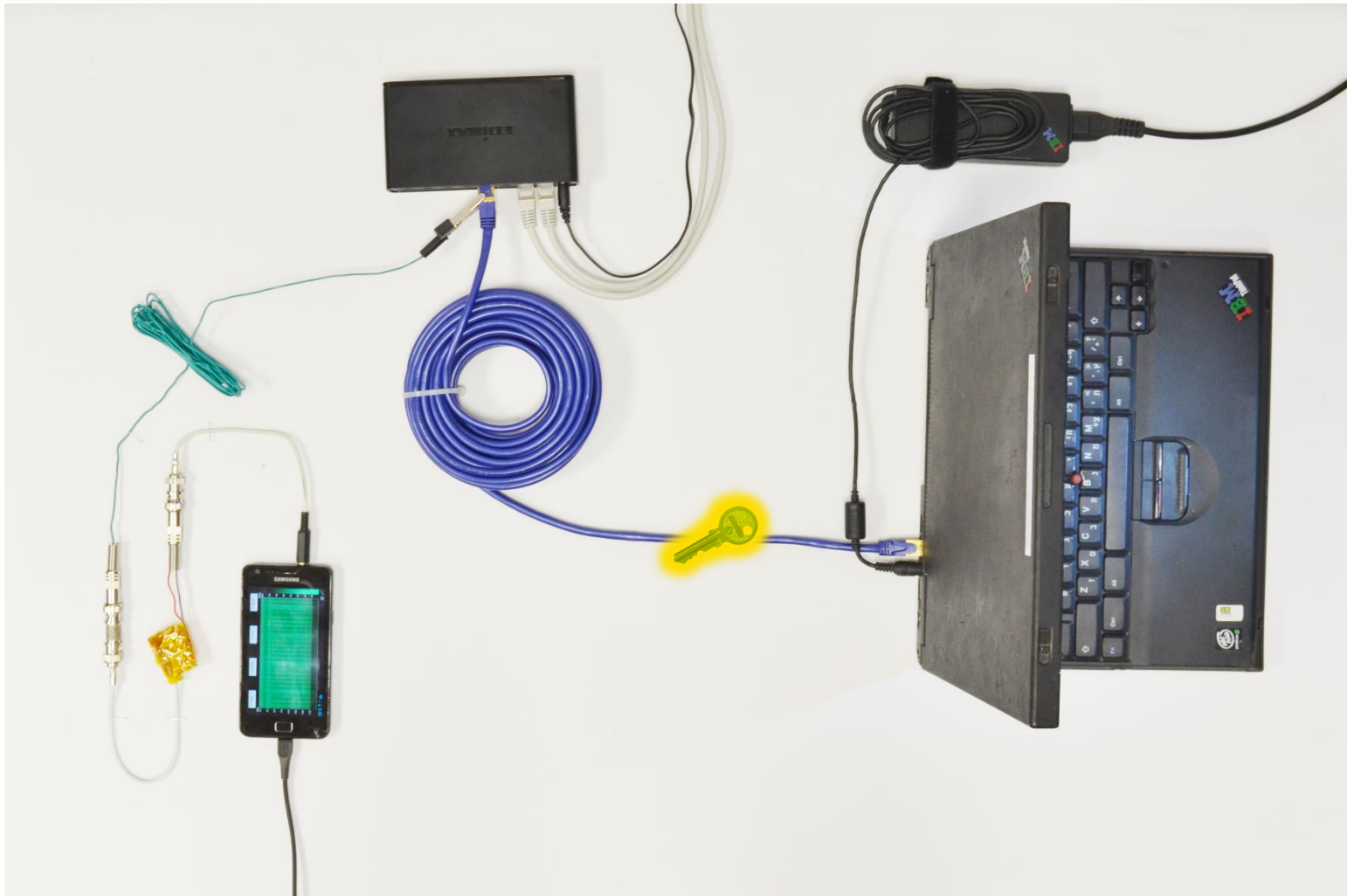
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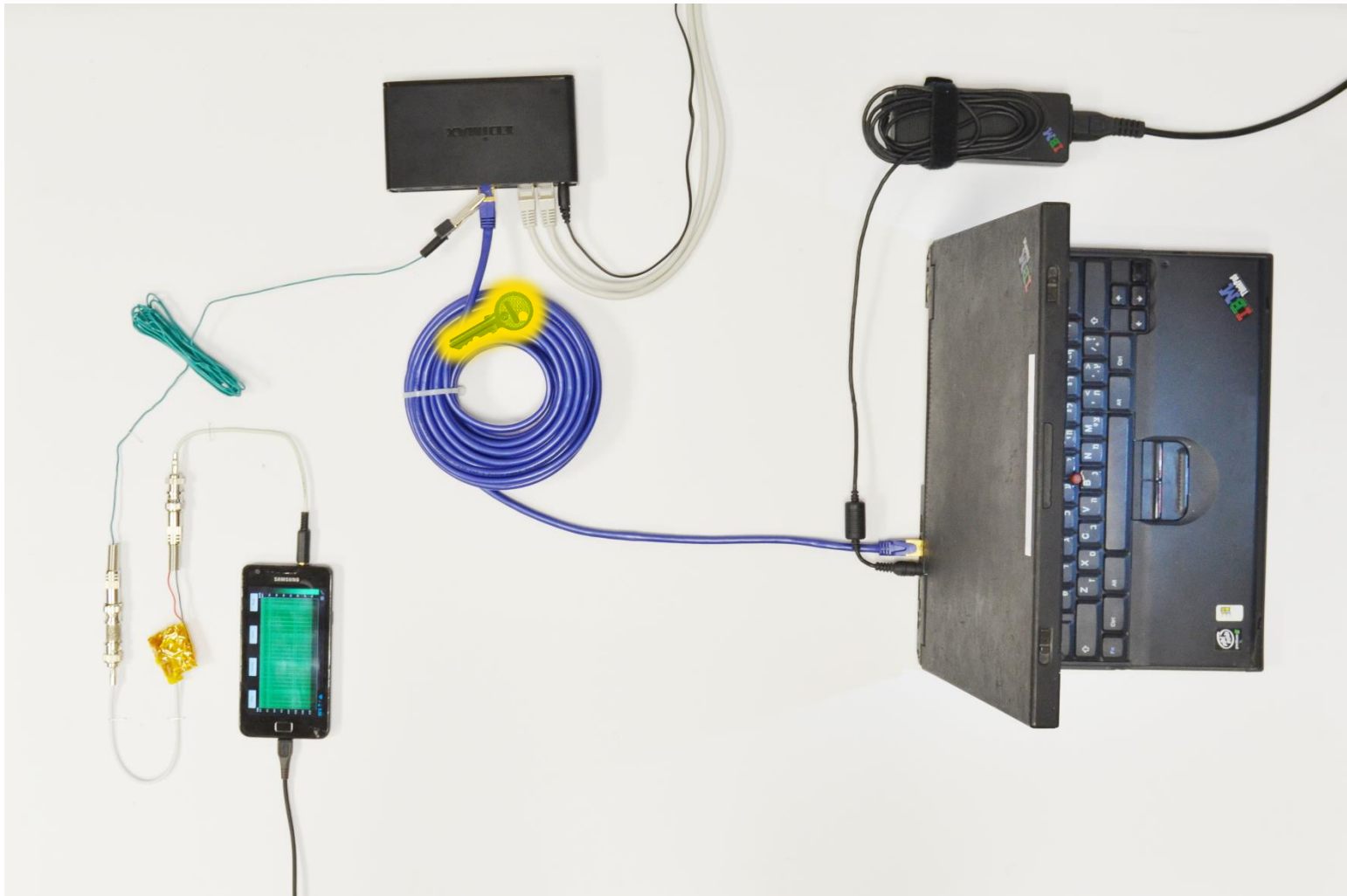
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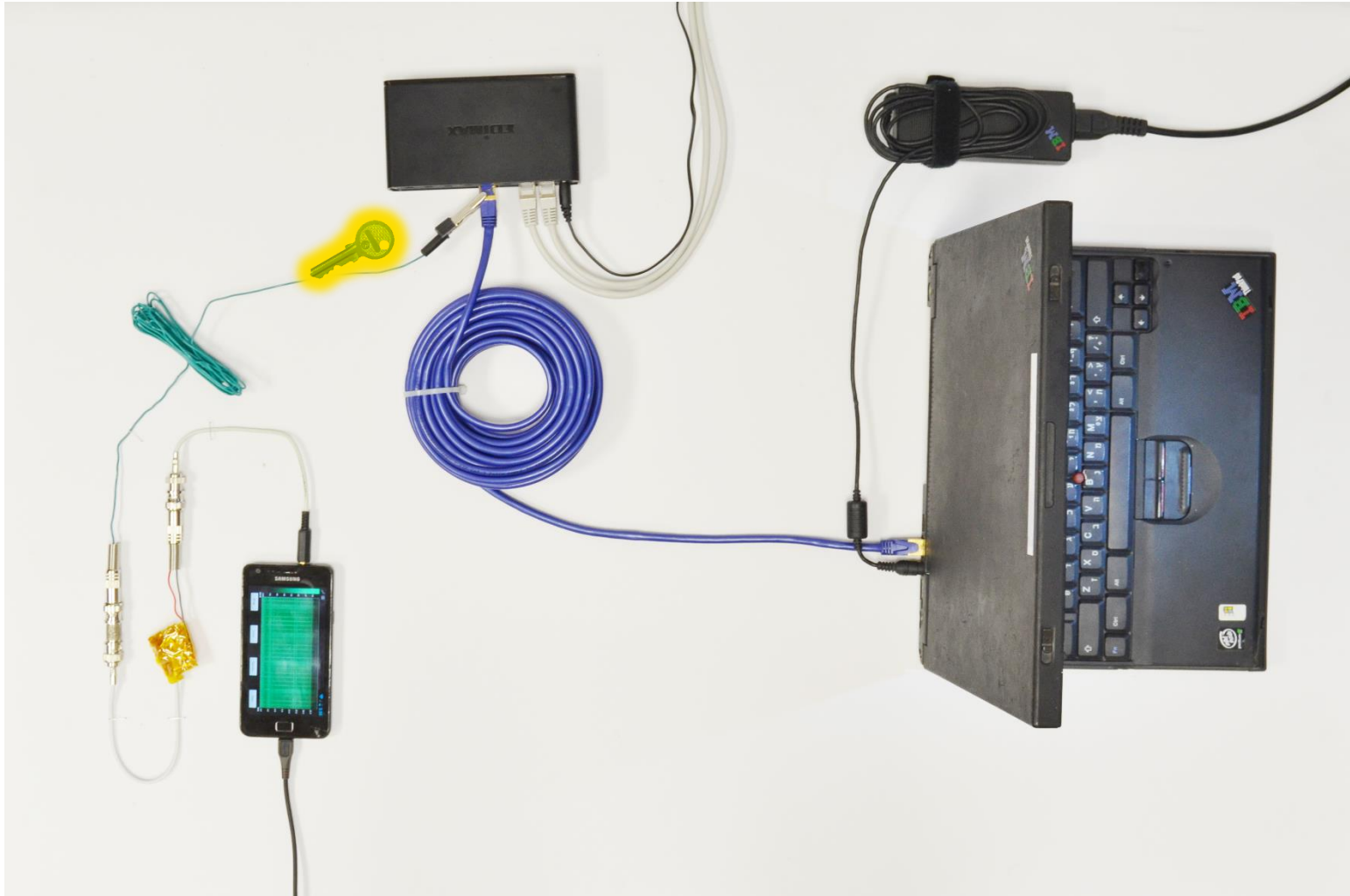
Key extraction on far side of Ethernet cable using a mobile phone



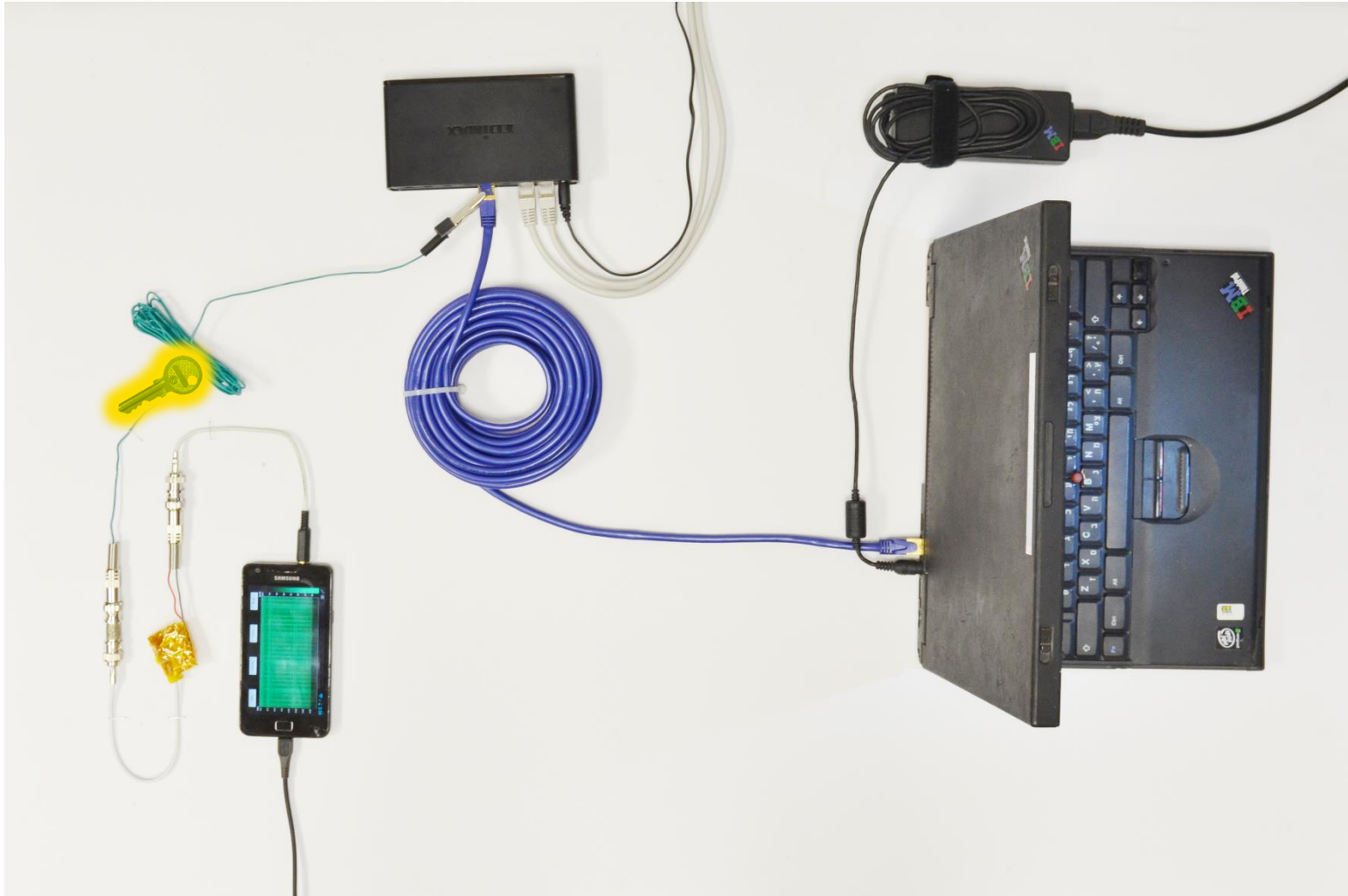
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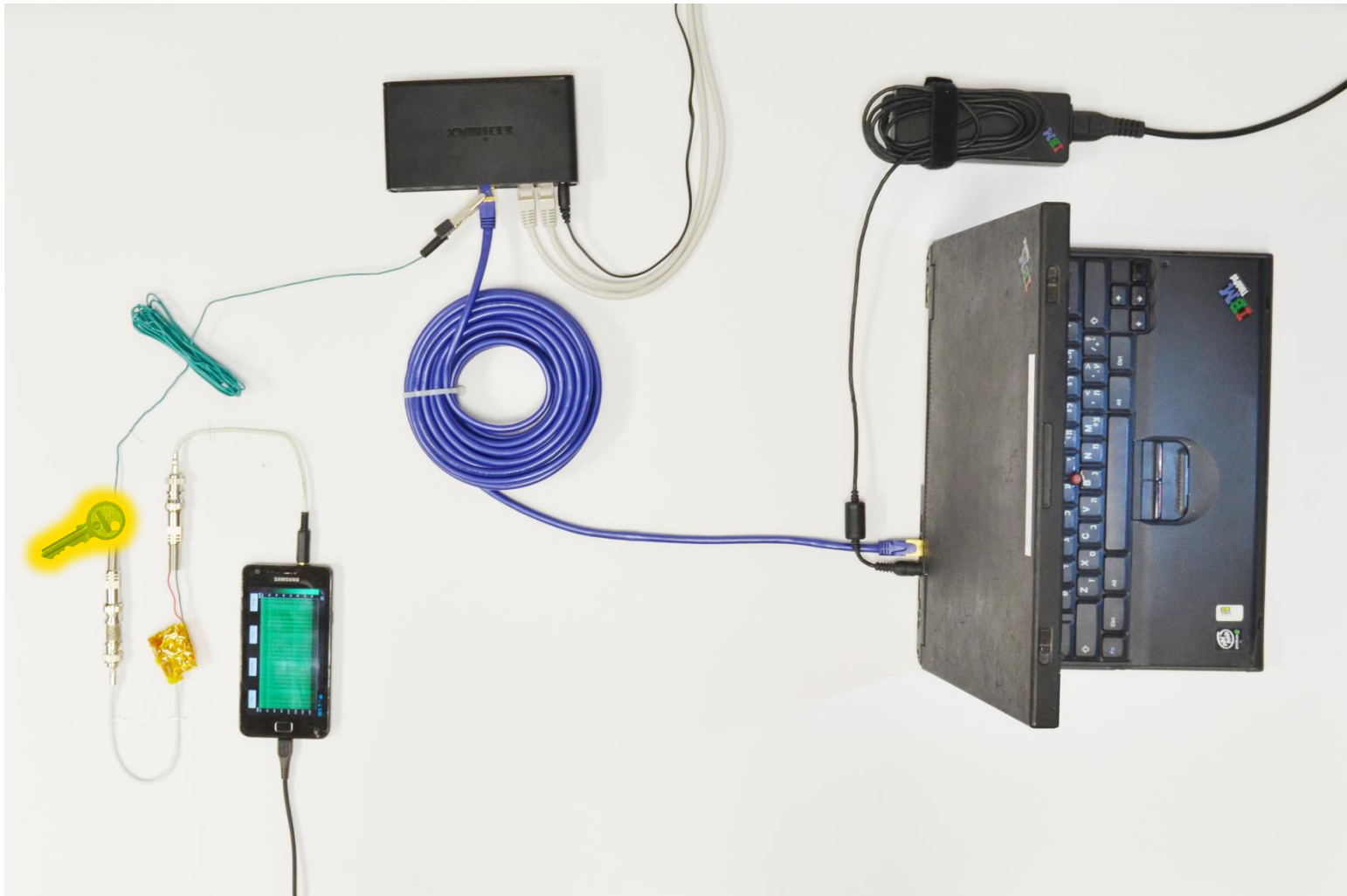
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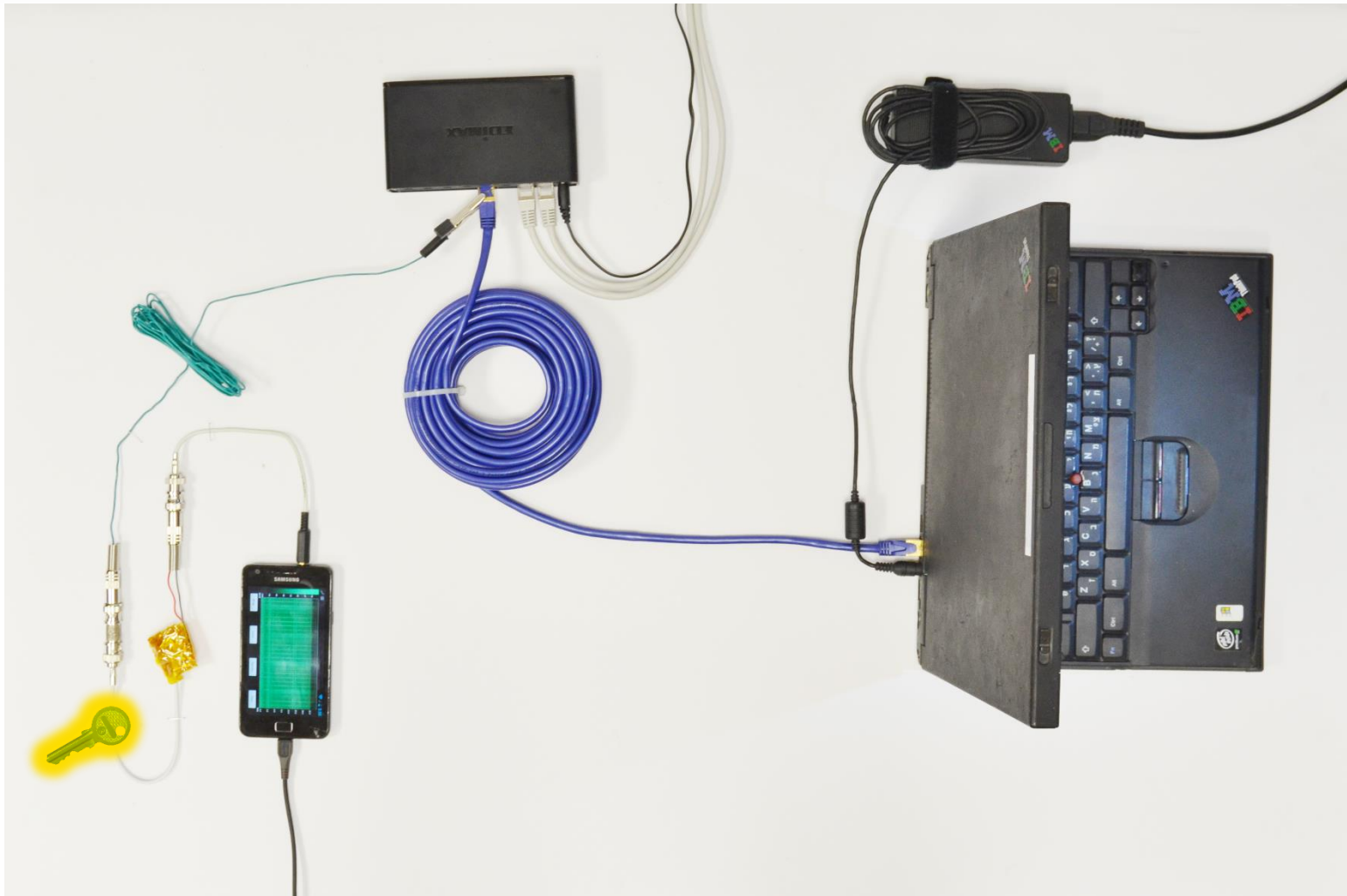
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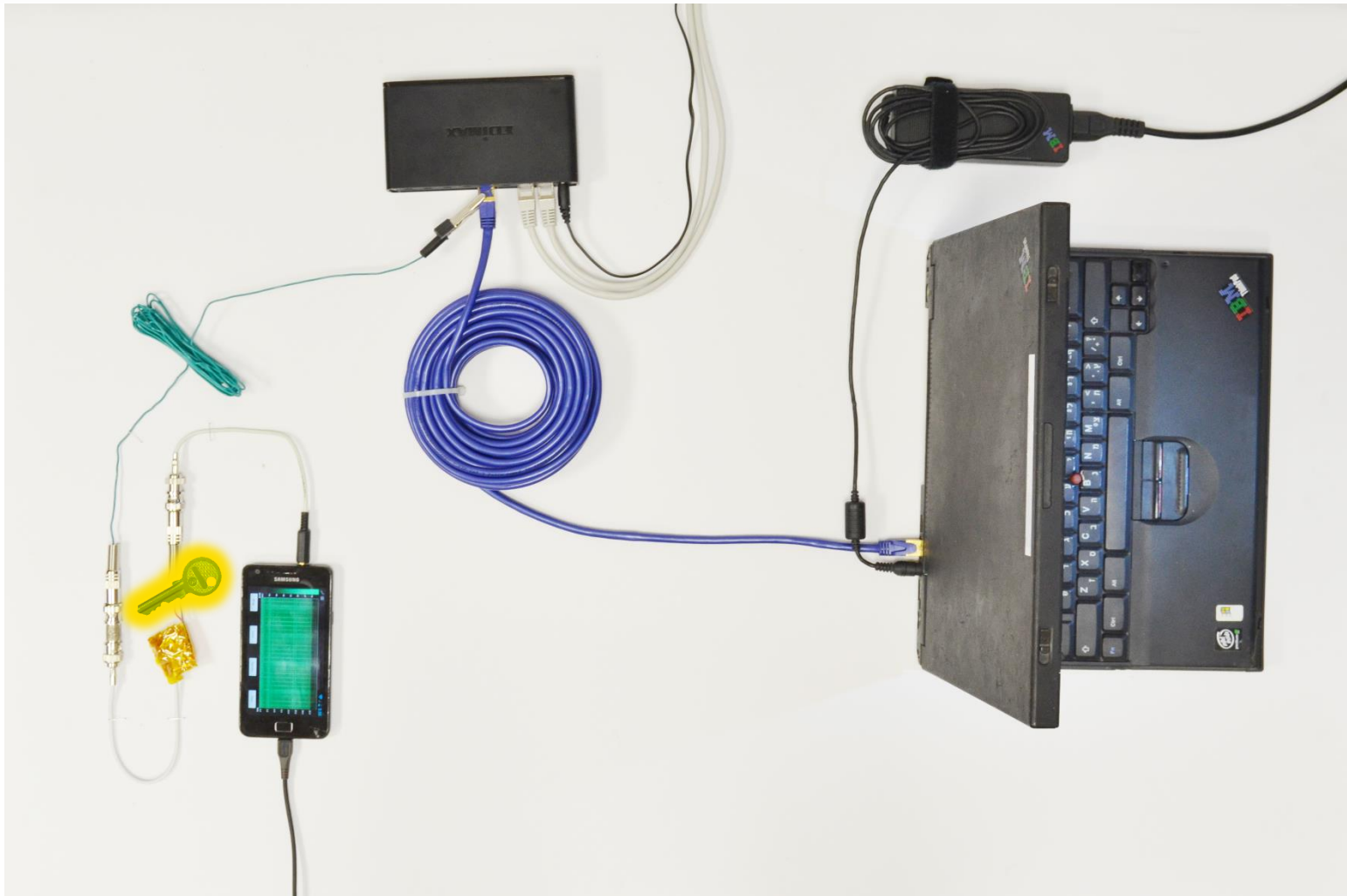
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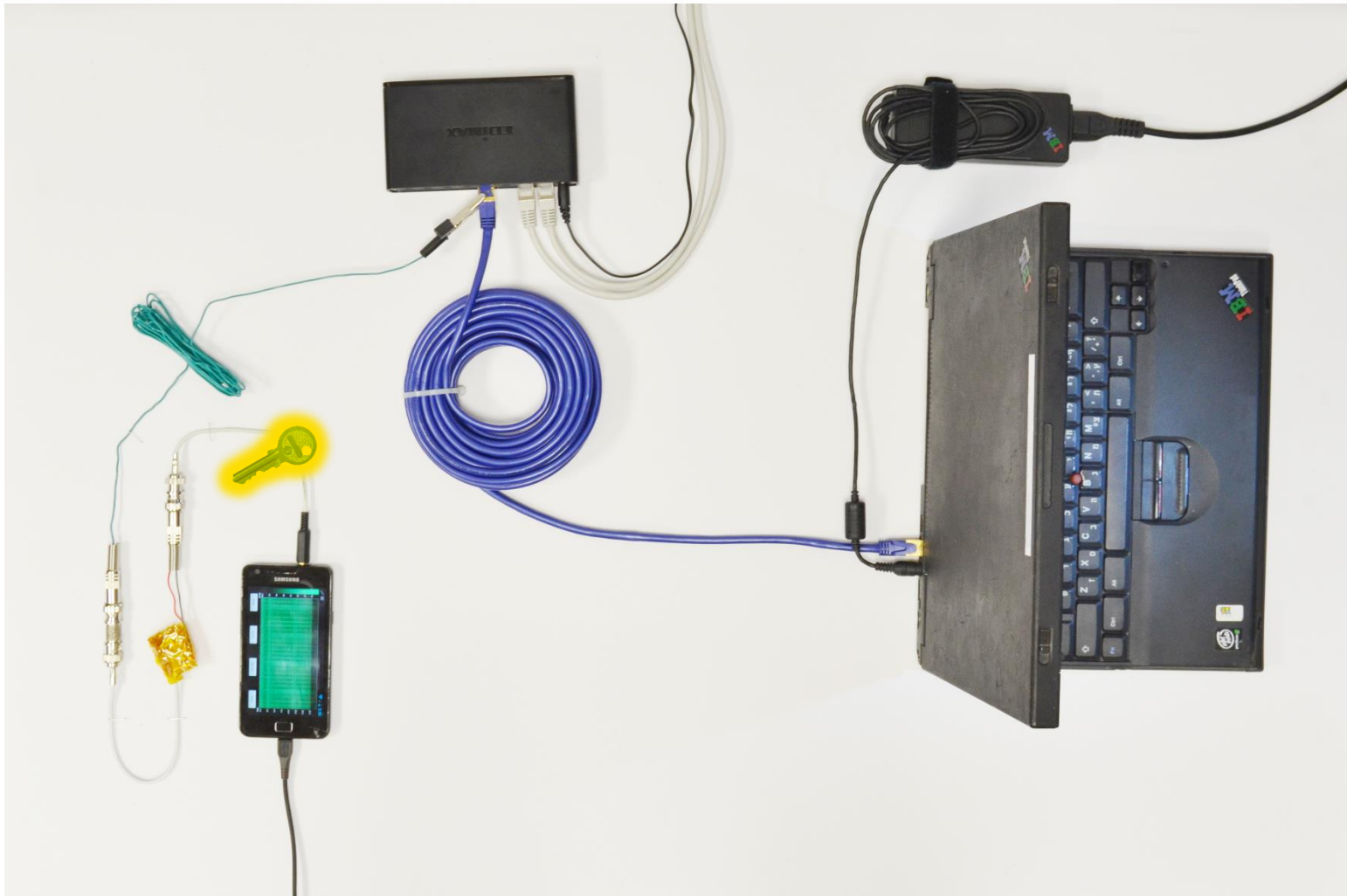
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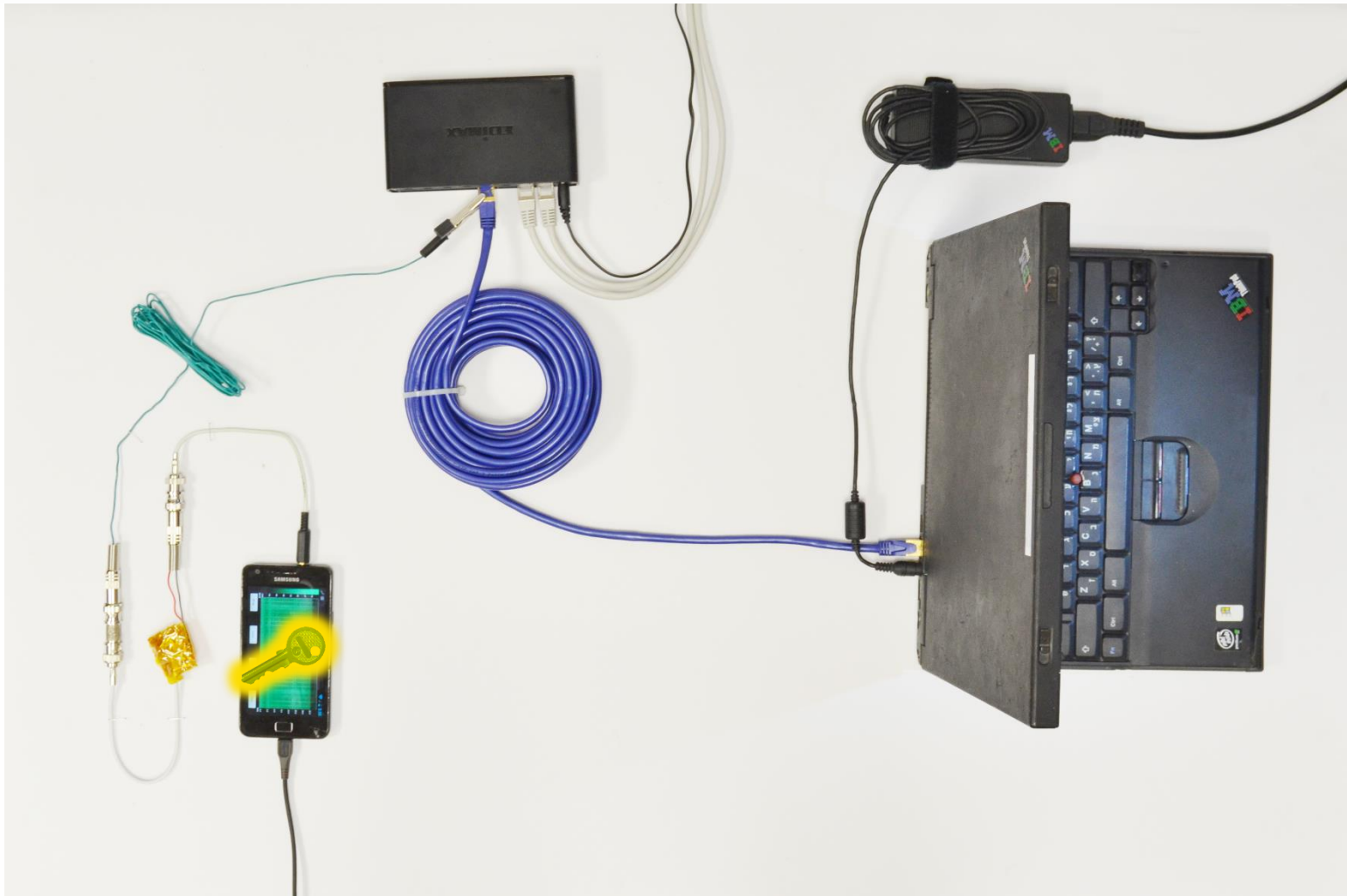
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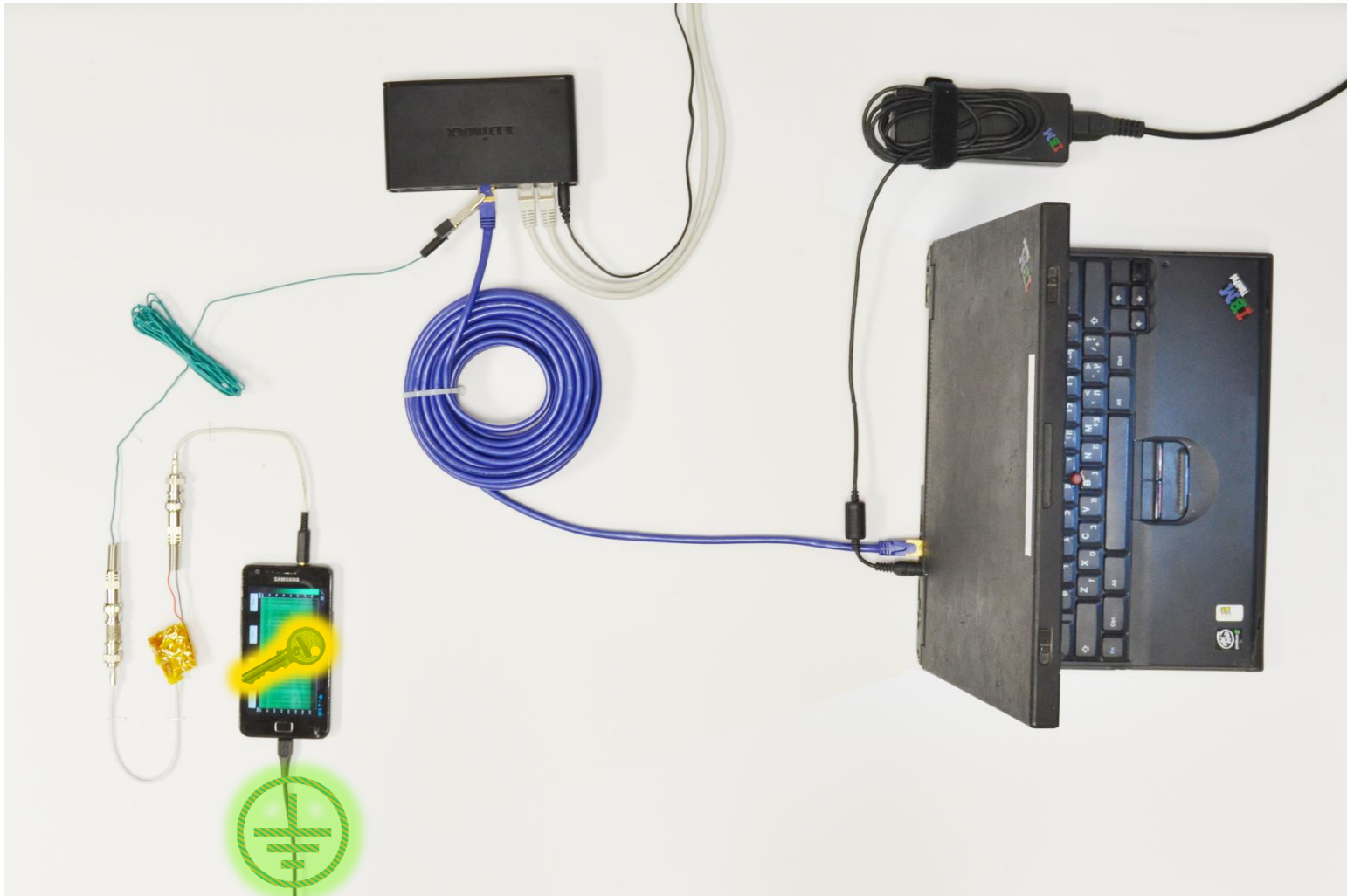
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Countermeasures

Ineffective countermeasures:

1. Add analog noise
2. Parallel software load

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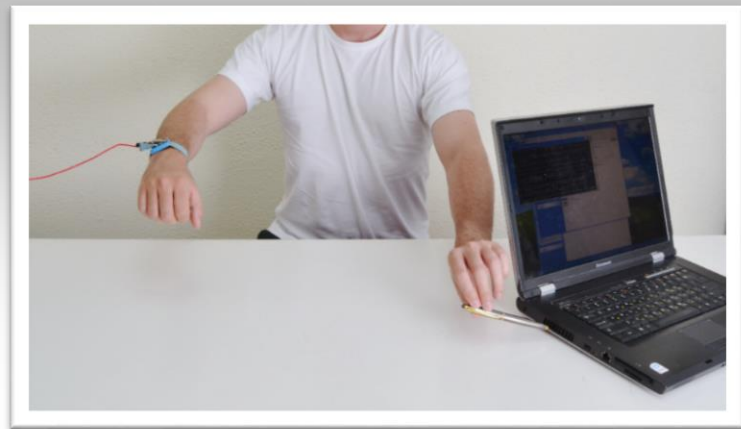


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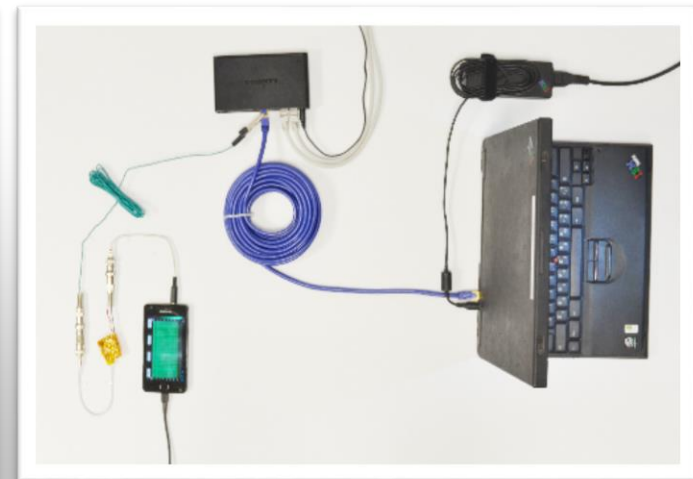
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- x2 slowdown for ElGamal

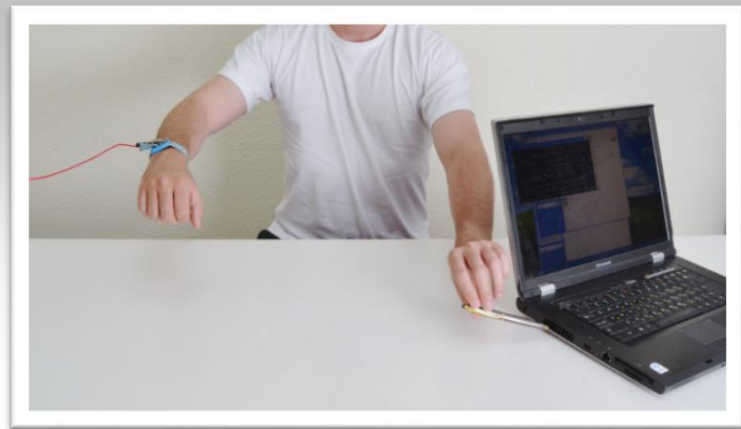




Thanks!

cs.tau.ac.il/~tromer/handsoff

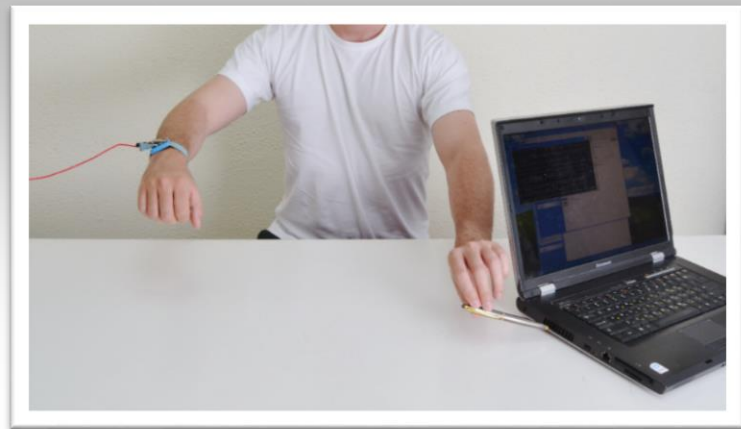




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